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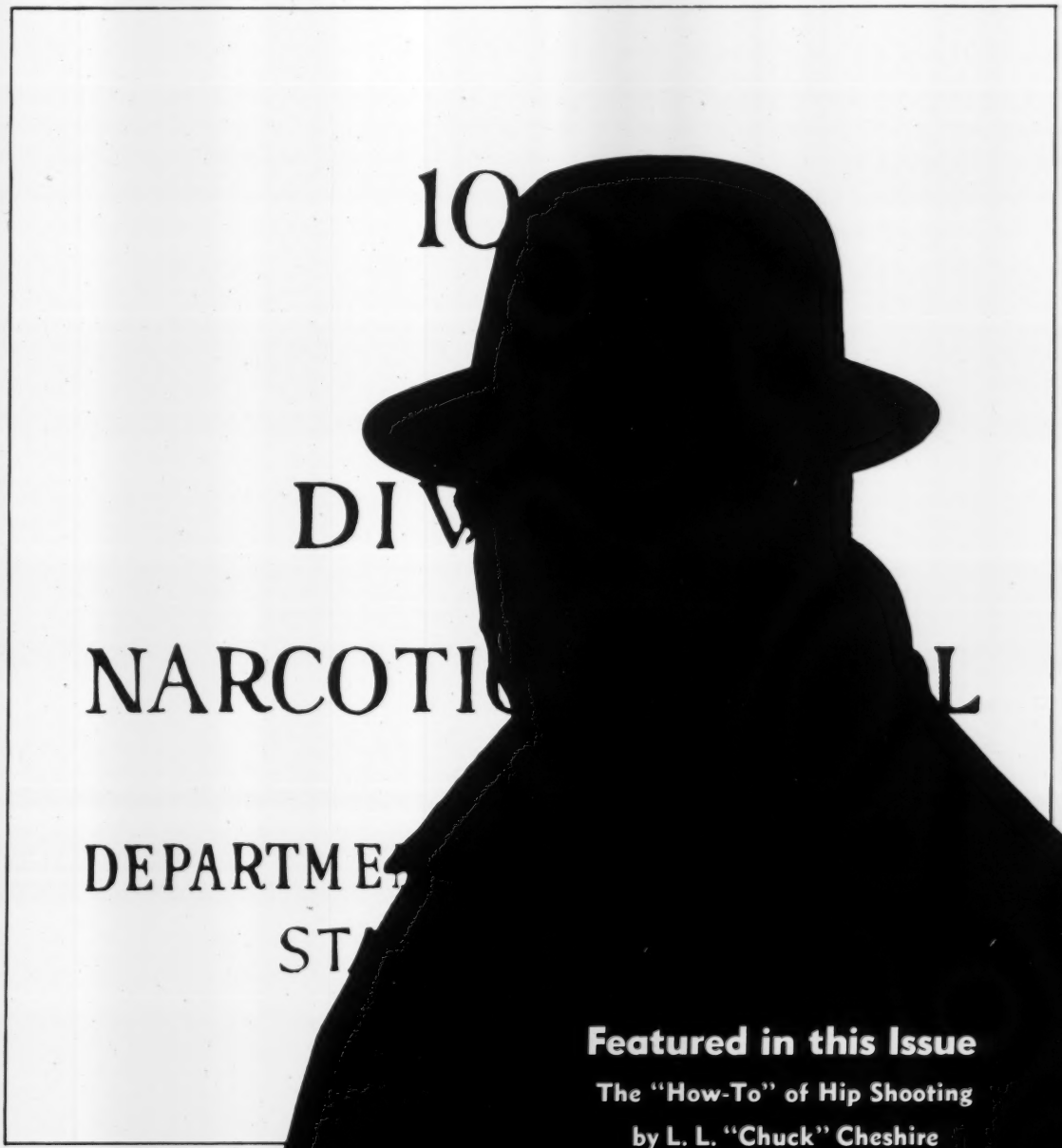
THE JOURNAL COVERING THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL



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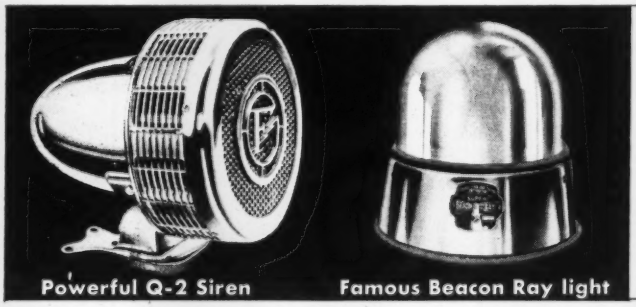

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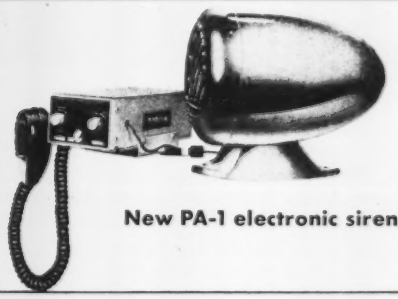

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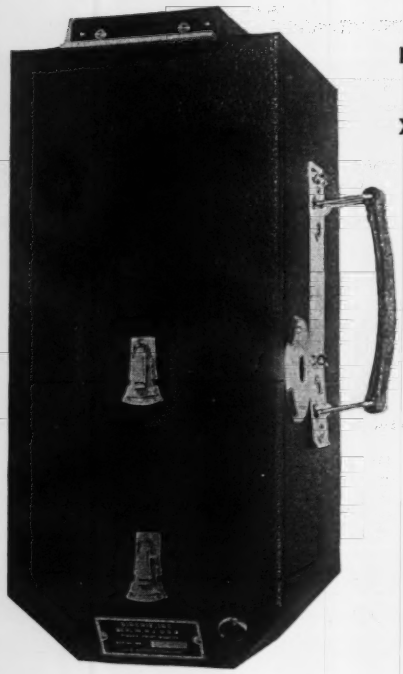

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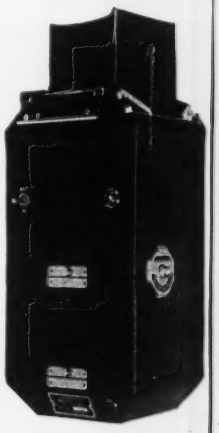

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COMBAT SHOOTING — Concerning the proper care and use of the police officer's "professional tool." See page 33.

IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED—For all who are interested in one of the police officer's major problems. See page 60.

ARSON INVESTIGATION—POLICE is the official Journal of the International Association of Arson Investigators, Inc. See page 38.

POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION—POLICE is the official Journal of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation. See page 52.

SPECIAL AGENT'S SECTION—A regular feature for industrial security officers and others in private policing organizations. See page 28.

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY — An important subject for all modern-day police administrators and those concerned with report writing. See page 43.

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The 'Art' of Law Enforcement

By Jack H. Moffett

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is thirty-seven years of age; he puts a lot of man into his work—6 feet 2½ inches, 210 pounds! He is married, with one fourteen year old son and is a veteran of World War II and the Korean Engagement (U. S. Army).*

After returning from overseas, he spent two years on an assignment for the U. S. Army in the preparation of Training Aids. From 1945 to 1947, he was with Walt Disney Productions, Inc., in the Animation Department, and in 1947 became associated with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company as Artist—Photographer a position he held until 1950 when he accepted an assignment with Los Angeles County as Visual Aids Technician. In 1950, he returned to military service in the Infantry G-3 Section of the U. S. Army, performing important work in the execution of maps and terrain models. In 1952, he was appointed to his present position as Staff Artist for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

Nowhere is the wide diversity of function and activity in modern police service more effectively illustrated than in the role of the artist in the law enforcement field. Here again, we see the forces of a profession marshaling the tools and techniques of the sciences and the arts in a sharpened approach to the problems of crime and the criminal. In this remarkable series of two articles, Mr. Moffett, both scientist and artist, sets the stage for the role of the artist in the police service of today and tomorrow.

THE job of Staff Artist for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is as variable as any job in law enforcement. We all realize that the law enforcement officer of today is a far cry from the "cop" of years ago. Today's officers are required to be adept at a great number of skills. Likewise, the Staff Artist is expected to be able to produce a myriad of projects.

According to a popular misconception created by the movies and carried on by TV, the "police artist" is the one who, in fifteen minutes, draws a perfect likeness of Boris Karloff, enabling the detectives to go out and simply pick him up. We shall go into the "fact or fiction" of this idea later. But, true or false, this is only a small fraction of the job the Staff Artist does.

In this first of two articles I will point out the great variety of job requests that come to this office and how the completion of these projects provides service to nearly every phase and division of this large Department.

Large indeed . . . over three thousand personnel divided into seven main divisions: — Patrol, Detective, Administrative, Special Services, Jail, Corrections and Civil, plus the Business Management Office.

In a county of over 4,000 square miles, the Patrol and Detective functions are largely decentralized into thirteen stations, strategically located to serve the public. Maps naturally play a large part in the role of administrative control. Every patrol car deputy must have large and small scale maps in addition to his book of street maps, in order that he can accurately report every radio car activity, by predetermined reporting district numbers or census tract numbers. His reports are later used for statistical compilation. The accuracy of statistical reporting is therefore akin to the accuracy of maps upon which the reports are based. This is where the Staff Artist lends a hand by his annual revision of the Reporting District maps. In a large metropolis like the County of Los Angeles, there are constant annexations of unincorporated areas, new city incorporations and other city detachments or adjustments.

Thus a master control map must be constantly posted as changes occur to facilitate this yearly revising of maps for the thirteen station areas. This type of work may be parlayed into the making of terrain or relief maps. As many of our stations handle the law enforcement needs for some nineteen cities on a contract basis, the use of accurate terrain models of their cities is a good public relations device. They also serve as a logical focal point for conferences regarding policing problems with city administrators. Keeping maps up to date is a tremendous task, but a gratifying one, when you realize that as you strive to improve the working tools, you are actually helping the patrol deputy out there in his radio car.

The Detective Division, which includes the Juvenile Bureau, is helped by the Staff Artist in the field of "composite drawings" which will be dealt with in detail in the second article. However, there are instances when an interesting project other than composites comes along.

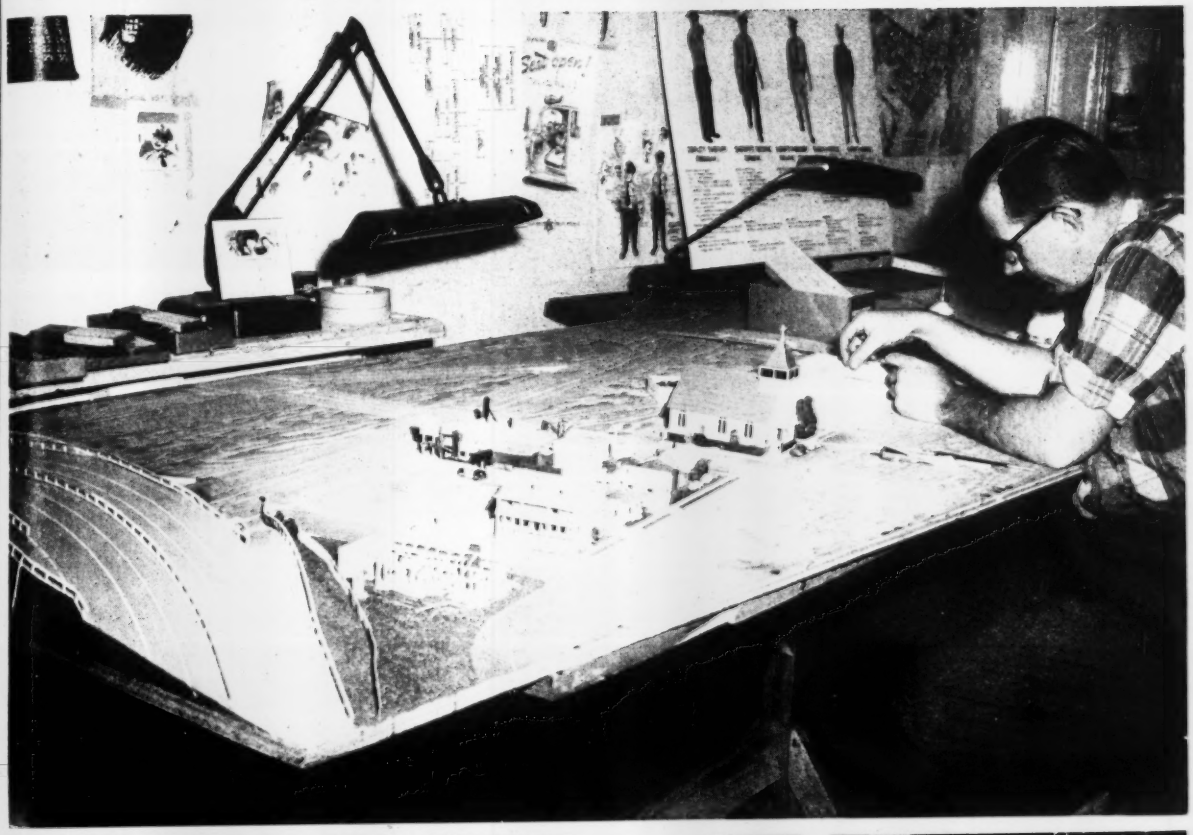
Some three years ago, the Robbery Detail initiated a training program for the benefit of large market and store operators in an area plagued by armed robberies. These

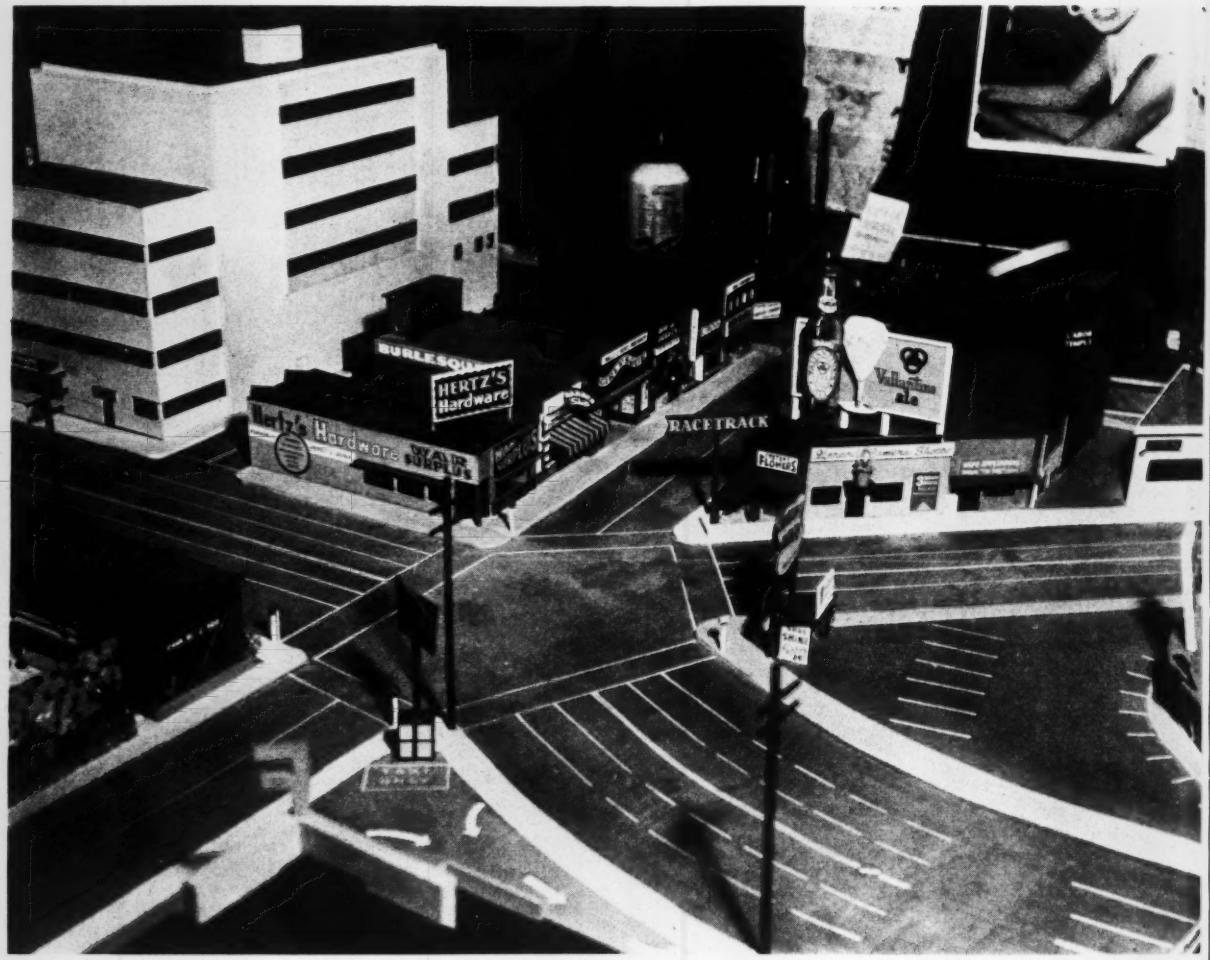
Address: Jack H. Moffett, Staff Artist, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California.

→

(Upper)
The City of Sinville begins to grow under the deft fingers of the artist.

(Lower)
A city takes form — the City of Sinville — to fulfill the need for visual, physical means of plotting out approaches to various types of criminal activity.





Note the unusual fidelity of detail and definition — necessary for training purposes and in the pre-emergency planning of tactical operations.

persons assembled at their nearby Sheriff's Station where they were briefed on many of the problems of Market and Store Security, as well as how their problems are related to the law enforcement agencies concerned with combatting these problems. With large, illustrated charts and diagrams, they were presented a proper plan for market and store layout, — that is, the direction and spacing of aisles to lessen shoplifting, the location of checker-cashiers and, in some instances, the check cashing stand, the location of the safe and the approaches to the safe. Another set of charts dealt with the till-tapper and how to curb his annual take. And yet another chart concerned the handling and transporting of money, both in the store and from the store office to the bank.

There was an ironical conclusion to this session a few weeks later that gave the training a "reverse success." One of the detectives who lectured the session responded to a robbery call and met the victim . . . that's right, one of the "trainees," who was very much chagrined. He had violated one of the basic points of money security brought out in the session, and was unfortunately rewarded by being robbed.

The Sheriff's Training Academy is a natural for Staff Artist services. During the eight-week training program for Recruit Deputies, covering over 100 different subjects, there is need for many charts, diagrams, models, cutaways, posters, transparent slides, etc. A few examples are: diagrams of different vehicles and how to handle the transportation of prisoners; illustrations of the four basic uniforms worn by our deputies, reserves, emergency reserves and possemen; large cutaway charts in color, showing the functioning of firearms.

Last year, when the Sheriff's Academy wanted "some visual, physical means of plotting out approaches to various criminal activities," the request came to this office. The problem brought to mind the war-time aircraft plotting-rooms, wherein model airplanes were pushed along huge aeronautical maps to simulate their flight plan.

Sinville is a complete city built to scale (1 inch equals 10 feet), containing the usual gas station, motel, pool-hall, bars, theater, residences—in fact, nearly every type of potential police hazard one might find in a life-size city. Many of the buildings are numbered with penal code numbers, corresponding to the type of criminal activity that might be going on inside.

The accompanying photographs illustrate how the "City of Sinville" was created to fulfill the function of the request.

You will note that Sinville is a complete city, containing the usual gas station, motel, pool-hall, bars, theater, residences, — in fact, nearly every type of potential police hazard one might find in a life size city. Sinville is built to scale: 1 inch equals 10 feet. It might be interesting to note that many of the buildings are numbered with penal code numbers, corresponding to criminal activity that would likely be going on inside. For example, the gas station is numbered 211 (California State Penal Code Number for Armed Robbery). The photographer's shop is numbered 311 (Indecent Exposure), if you'll pardon the pun. The rest of the establishments: drive-ins, flop-houses, hock-shops, bookie-joints, are all similarly numbered. There is also a simulated plane crash, which, with the use of toy civilian and police cars, enables the Academy instructors to train recruits to plan crowd and traffic control measures. This feature of Sinville was unfortunately inspired by the mid-air collision of two aircraft, one of which crashed to earth squarely in the parking lot and garage of the Norwalk Sheriff's Station. At that crash, the problems created by spectators and vehicles would be impossible to describe.

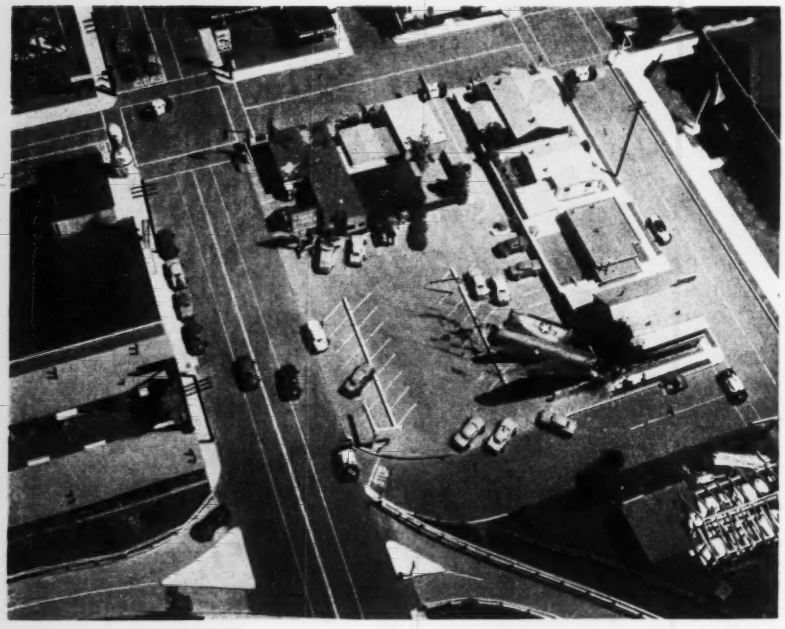
The Staff Artist is also involved in the design and production of Public Relations displays and brochures. Currently in the mill, is a sixteen page booklet on the subject of Mountain Safety. Plans for the future include booklets on Beach and Pool Safety and Narcotics. In Los Angeles County there can simultaneously be problems with juveniles lost in the high, snow-capped mountains, persons can be stranded in wide desert areas, and thousands may be imperiled by dangerous beach and surf conditions. All this is coupled with the every day problems of urban crime. These booklets are written and illustrated for the teen-ager level. Past experience has proven that these booklets meet with widespread public acceptance.

Designs for special vehicles present an interesting aspect of art. Some three and one half years ago, the Department was faced with policing the area surrounding a 40,000 acre fire in the mountainous area just off of the beach. It necessitated the assignment of hundreds of deputies to control the sightseers, the volunteers, the potential home-looters and to evacuate reluctant home-owners. Feeding these men for one week became a serious problem. Not long afterwards plans for a "mobile field kitchen" came to light. The planning of this vehicle turned the Artist into a draftsman, for it meant many preliminary sketches, floor and elevation drawings, complete and detailed blueprints, and conferences with shop foremen and the craftsmen who were to build it.

The "mobile field kitchen" is now a reality, complete with reefer, sink, hot water heater, stove, steam table, cabinets, coffee urn, cold water tank, waste water tank, butane tanks, generator, radio, siren, red lights and flood lights, ready to roll with food for 500 on a moment's notice of any emergency. Incidentally, a year or so earlier, the Department had built a "Mobile Command Post" in which the Staff Artist played a similar role. This vehicle has long since proven its merit as in the case of the aforementioned fire, when this vehicle became headquarters, not only for the police cordon, but for the firefighters as well.

One of the "offbeat" jobs is to now and then assist the District Attorney's Office in the preparation of court exhibits: — charts, diagrams or any type of visual aid that might help make the prosecutor's job easier. Likewise, court room exhibits are occasionally made when our own Department or its personnel are involved in litigations.

Public Relations wise, the Staff Artist's efforts in producing the Sheriff's Annual Report contribute



A simulated airplane crash—reproduction of an actual crash—enables the Academy instructors to train recruits in the planning of crowd and traffic control measures.

a great deal. The old type of mimeographed or multi-copied statistical report, issued in order to comply with a County Charter requirement, is something of the past. Today's Report is a 32-page booklet in two or three colors with as many as sixty photographs, vividly portrayed charts and graphs, with a de-emphasis on detailed (and perhaps dull) statistical reports. For those recipients of the Report who are likely to have a special interest in statistical details, the Department sends a "statistical digest," attached to the Report. Our "Poor Man's Life Magazine," as it has been called, has met with wide acclaim, and has given the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department added prestige. This Department, under the guidance of Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess, enjoys a "good press" and "good PR" and, in its small way, the Annual Report helps to keep it that way.

The work on the "Report" begins with initiating ideas for a basic theme, then expounding on that theme. A "dummy" is made up, showing, in sketch form, how this theme may be carried throughout the report to include every major division's efforts for the fiscal year towards that theme, i. e., progress, service, etc. After several conferences, there is then photo-planning, arranging for picture taking, rendering illustrations, coordinating with the copy writer, accumulating statistics and personnel figures, then putting it all together in detailed page layouts. The work is then checked and re-checked before finally going to the photoengraver. It comes back to our own offset press for printing, assembling, binding and trimming. The Annual Report is a large undertaking.

There have been so many dozens of other types of requests made by the Department—from maps which the Civil Division distributes to attorneys showing locations of the Stations where Civil Deputies may serve them and thereby save them the trouble of driving many miles to the downtown office, to the preparation of charts used by the Jail Administrators in conferences with committees concerned with the ever mounting problem of overcrowded jail conditions.

In summing it all up, one might say that versatility and flexibility are the keystones. The police artist is not the popular version of the "left-bank, in a cold garret, with smock and beret" artist, concerned with the hidden meanings and aesthetic values of his work. Instead, he is a "down-to-earth" technician, a public servant in a large organization dedicated to providing the best possible service to the public. He must be fluid in his skills, ready to meet all Departmental needs. We like to think of the old hackneyed expression, "You name the job, we'll get it done . . . one way or another."

It's a good job, that of Staff Artist. It has its share of excitement, of meeting interesting people. But the largest factor towards making it a good job is the personal satisfaction gained in doing something one likes to do. You will find very few officers in law enforcement who don't really enjoy their jobs. The satisfaction that they get is felt by the Artist, when we view the results of a job well done. The rewards come in many forms: — seeing your work used as a basic tool of law enforcement, the acceptance of an idea, or an occasional commendation from someone whom you respect.

That, is the Art of Law Enforcement.

(In the second article, we shall go into detail on the business of Composite Drawings, and possibly explode some popular myths about the usual conception of the Composite Artist.) ★★★

POLICE RECEIVE LEGACY

A farmer living near Amarillo, Texas, has willed his 649-acre farm to the Amarillo police.

"Everybody gives the police trouble," said Kurt Nielsen. "I want to give them something that is good."

He also willed the police $5,000 for a building and $13,000 for a museum annex to the police building. His will stipulated that the farm be used for children and widows of policemen killed on duty.

. . . NEWSLETTER, National Conference of Police Associations.

Investigating Crimes Involving Explosions

By Deputy Inspector John A. Ronayne

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in an important series of two articles by Inspector Ronayne dealing with procedures that can be effectively followed in the investigation of crimes involving the use of low and high explosives. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

A NUMBER of elements in crimes involving explosions render the investigation of these cases unusually difficult. Particularly significant is the fact that quite often the bomber is not a criminal by record or inclination. Thus we are faced with a disturbing paradox: the perpetrator of one of the most heinous of crimes may not at heart be a professional criminal. In all likelihood he may be a man with a grievance nurtured out of all proportion by psychopathic brooding and hence requiring some abnormal emotional outlet. Another "non-professional" type is the political agitator or self-styled patriot whose twisted mind urges him to this dramatic gesture.

The jealous suitor and the deceived husband are other examples of normally law abiding citizens who, through protracted anguish and prolonged contemplation of an unpleasant social situation, resort to drastic measures to resolve their difficulty.

In many cases involving "bombers" of this type, the investigator will find it difficult to obtain logical leads. Established sources of information are effective mainly in cases involving professional criminals or at least "adult delinquents." The common bond of greed or dedication to a degraded mode of existence, throws these persons together socially, constraining them to mutual associations and meeting places. The non-criminal type of bomber, however, provides no ordinary source of information through his contacts or haunts. The investigator must rely on the special circumstances surrounding the case, particularly the existence of personal grievances.

Some of the more useful factors which will serve to guide the investigator are the following:

a. *Target* — What person, property, or activity was the objective of the bombing?
b. *Opportunity* — Who had the capability, means, knowledge, and access necessary for the destructive act?
c. *Means* — What explosive materials, mechanism, and camouflage were used in the bomb?
d. *Modus Operandi* — What technique, tactic, or method of operation did the perpetrator use?
e. *Motive* — Why was the crime committed?

The answers to these questions will ordinarily form the basis of a successful investigation. In the absence of an on-the-spot apprehension, these answers must be sought for in the statements of eyewitnesses, in conclusions drawn from the physical evidence gathered at the crime scene, and from the suspect's possessions.

DETERMINING THE TARGET

The nature of the offense committed should be determined by a study of the circumstances surrounding the explosion, the nature of the explosive device, the type of target, and the evidence tending to show design or intent. An offense has been committed if it can be established that an explosion took place through criminal intent or through criminal negligence. Usually, the most helpful factor is the determination of the target.

If the explosion was directed against a person, the device will often be such that an act of the intended victim is required to detonate the explosive. Examples of this are: a bomb placed in an automobile and wired to the ignition; a package sent through the mails with the victim's address; a bomb connected to the house wiring so that when the light is turned on in the victim's room, the explosion occurs. Bombs placed in airplanes and in buildings can be timed to insure the victim's presence when the explosion occurs.

Ordinarily the laws pertaining to homicide will cover an act in which an explosive was used to take a man's life. Some states, however, have special statutes for the specific crime of using an explosive to injure or kill a person. Suicide by means of explosives presents no special problems unless the perpetrator was unsuccessful in his attempt or seriously endangered the lives of others by his act.

Deaths as a result of simple or criminal negligence present special problems. They relate ordinarily to the statutes dealing with explosives and with death caused by negligence.

In bombings designed to effect the death of a person, if there appears to be no apparent motive, consideration should be given to the possibility of mistaken identity or an error in locating the vehicle or place in which to plant the bomb.

Two persons were killed in this manner when a bomb was planted

Address: Deputy Inspector John A. Ronayne, Bureau of Technical Services, New York City Police Department, New York 13, New York.

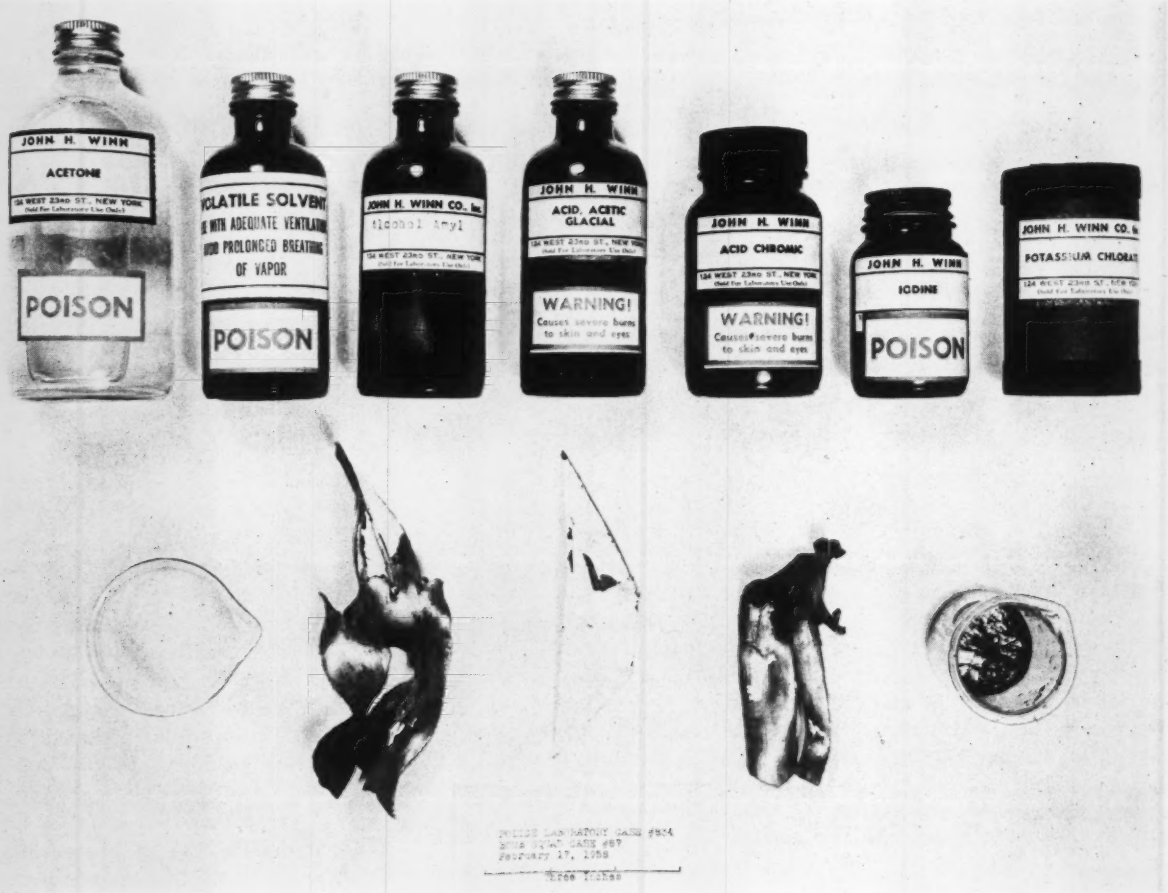


Fig. 4. Chemicals and other evidence found in the home of a youth suspected of making dangerous rockets and other explosives.

in the automobile of Dr. E. H. Rebhorn, the Director of Public Health in Scranton, Pa. Rebhorn's son and daughter were killed a moment after they attempted to step into the family car. Apparently a bomb had been connected to the door handle so that the act of opening the door would trigger the device.

The deaths seem to have been the result of a tragic mistake. Dr. Rebhorn had no enemies and was engaged in no controversies. The best police theory held that the bomb had been intended for a resident of a house further down the block, a superintendent of a coal company whose home had been dynamited during a labor dispute a few years earlier.

EVIDENCE CONNECTING A SUSPECT

Since the construction of an explosive device requires preparation, labor, and considerable handling of materials, trace evidence may be found on the suspect's person, in his lodgings, place of work, or vehicle. Guided by a knowledge of the evidence found at the crime scene, the investigator should conduct a thorough search of the suspect and his possessions.

SUSPECT'S PERSON

Examine the suspect's hands and clothing for trace materials from the bomb. Burns or discolorations may be present if acids were used. If the suspect was near the explosion, traces of debris may be found on his person. Fingernail scrapings and even ear wax have been found to contain significant microscopic traces.

PLACE OF DWELLING OR WORK

If a search is made of the suspect's lodging or place of employment, the investigator should look for evidence to link the suspect to the crime scene. The nature of the materials on which the search should particularly concentrate will, of course, depend on the physical evidence gathered at the scene. In general, the following clue materials may prove helpful:

a. *Explosive substances*—If "professional" explosives were used, look for dynamite, nitroglycerine, gun cotton, black powder, smokeless powder, and similar substances. In addition to professional materials such as blasting caps, fuses, and primacord, search for improvised devices such as filaments, handmade squibs, and fuses. In cases involving low-explosive homemade bombs, chemicals such as the following should be collected:

Ammonium nitrate
Ammonium dichromate
Chromic acid, chromates
Metallic peroxides
Metallic potassium
Metallic sodium
Nitric acid
Potassium chlorate
Potassium nitrate
Potassium permanganate
Powdered aluminum
Powdered iron
Powdered magnesium
Powdered zinc
Sulphur
Sulphuric acid

b. *Construction Materials*—A disguised bomb involves considerable work both in the construction of the basic bomb and in camouflaging the container. The suspect's dwelling place or workshop should be searched for tools and construction materials. The type of tools to look for will be indicated by the nature of the bomb. A pipe bomb, for example, with a special thread suggests access to a lathe. All tools of possible evidential value should be collected and placed in separate containers. Paint, wood fibers, metal pieces and other traces clinging to the faces of the tools can sometimes be linked to the materials used in constructing the bomb.

VEHICLE

A search of the suspect's car may disclose evidence relating to explosives or associating the vehicle with the scene of the explosion. Tools should be examined for indications of use in assembling the bomb or forcing entry. Traces of materials used to construct the bomb, blasting caps, fuses, special matches, unnecessary batteries and wires are among the articles that may be uncovered. The car should also be examined for soil or other traces that may link it to the explosion scene.

SOURCES OF EXPLOSIVES

In determining the source of the explosives, consideration should be given to the possibility of a local theft. Although it is possible to obtain the explosive materials directly under the guise of intending to use them to clear land or perform some other minor blasting operation, it is more common for the perpetrator to acquire the dynamite and blasting caps by theft or other illegal means.

Carelessness in the safeguarding of explosives results in frequent thefts from local contractors and persons engaged in large scale construction work. In one city, four thefts were reported within a period of several months with the following losses: (1) 103 sticks of dynamite; (2) 150 blasting caps; (3) 50 blasting caps; (4) 86 sticks of dynamite.

MOTIVE

In some explosion cases the motive may be obvious. For example, the throwing of a lighted dynamite bomb into the house of a union official recently involved in an election dispute suggested the obvious motive of revenge. Similarly in a case of an automobile bombing, investigation disclosed that the victim had been conducting an affair with a married woman. Interrogation of the aggrieved husband, led to a confession.

Often, however, the motive of a bombing is difficult to discern and the investigator must explore every lead in an effort to locate a person who might have cause for criminal designs against the victim. In determining motive the following matters should be given consideration:

a. *Profit*—Who stood to gain or lose by the explosions? If the victim was a person, did someone stand to gain by the explosion? If property was destroyed, what was the financial condition of the owner? Were there any recent movements of property, such as substitutions of less valuable property?

b. *Sabotage*—Was the target some special machinery, materials, or activity that could logically be the subject of enemy, industrial, or labor sabotage?

c. *Concealment of a crime*—An explosion can be used to disguise the existence of another crime, such as a homicide, or larceny, or in a business establishment, the existence of financial irregularities.

d. *Hatred and Revenge*—Jealousy, family quarrels, and other personal reasons may result in a desire for inflicting injury. Labor disputes, racial enmities, and religious hatreds often lead to the malicious destruction of property.

Fig. 5. Paint particles found on a wood bit linked the container of the bomb to the tool found in a suspect's possession. Microscopic and spectrographic examinations were made of each paint specimen.

In order to determine the motive the investigator should gather all pertinent information about the victims and persons who are normally in the area, scheduled to be in the area, or suspected of being in the area before or after the time of explosion. The relationship of such persons to the victim should be explored by interviewing witnesses.

The form of the bomb will often provide a clue to the criminal's purpose. The terrorist, for example, whose intent is to intimidate a religious or racial group, may attempt no disguise since he wishes to publicize the existence of the terrorizing group. The saboteur and the bomber with a more personal motive, on the other hand, will usually employ camouflage. Sabotage seeks to diminish the war potential of the nation or an industry; hence the saboteur to remain effective must play the role of a concealed agent. Where a bombing is motivated by fraudulent insurance gain, the desire to conceal another crime, or the achievement of some psychological satisfaction, disguise is usually in accord with the criminal's purpose. The crank, crackpot, and psychopath, in general, despite the existence of mental disturbance, will or-

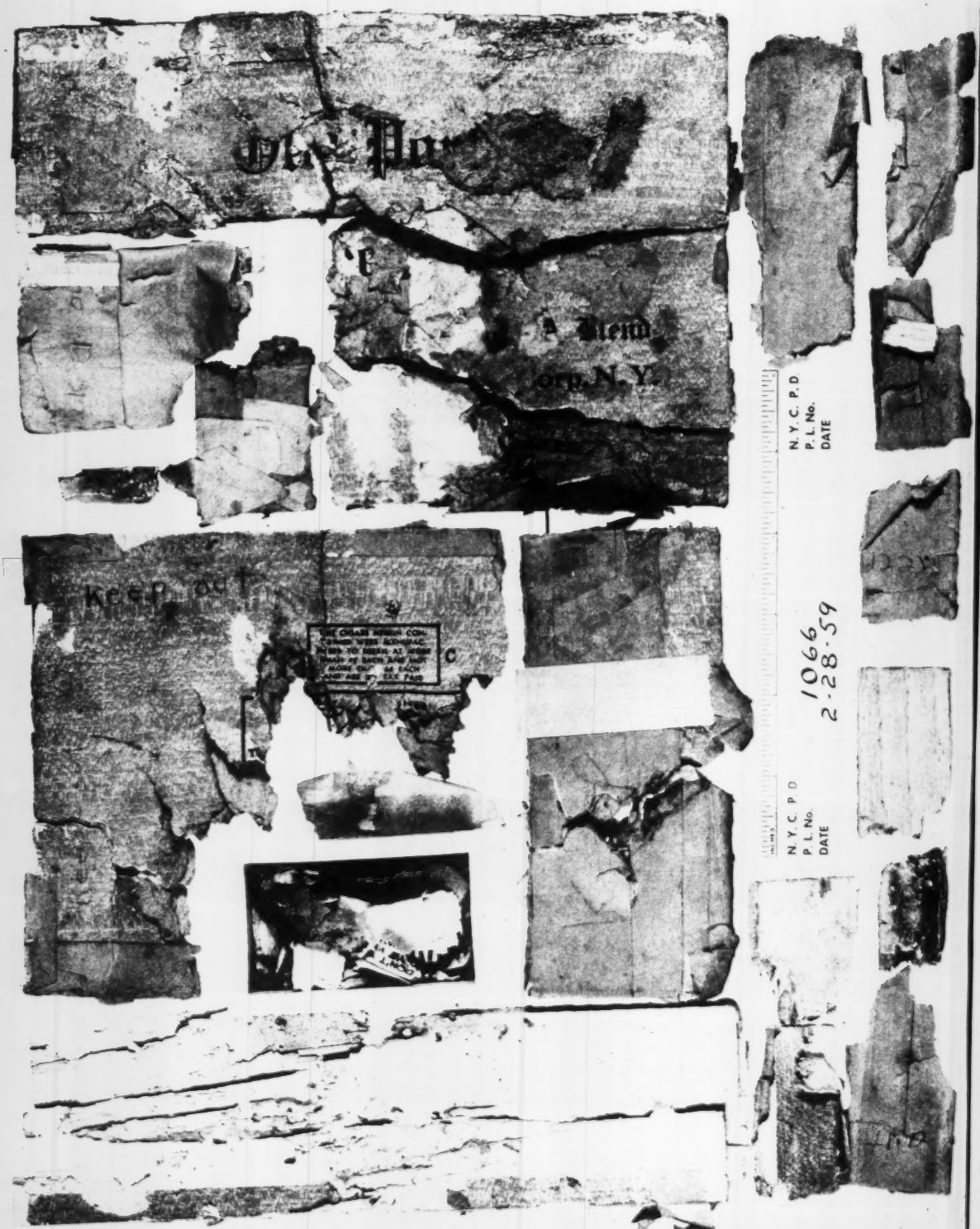
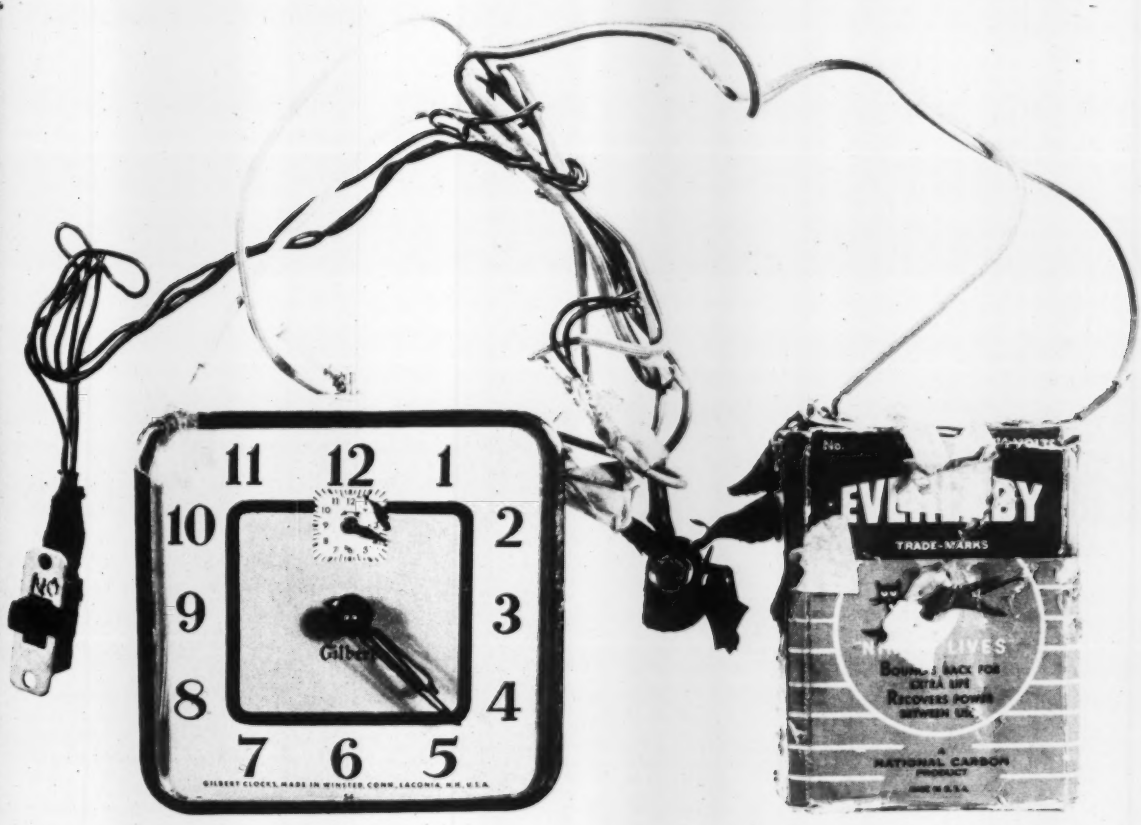


Fig. 6 Reconstruction of a bomb (b) concealed in a cigar box (a). An innocent pedestrian who found and opened the box in the street suffered lacerations of the face and eye.



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dinarily possess sufficient acumen to disguise his infernal machine as a suitcase or a parcel.

ACCESS

If it was necessary to gain entry by force in order to plant the bomb, the investigators should be alert for typical evidence of a burglary, e.g., signs of a break, direction in which window panes were broken or tool marks. Trace evidence relating to the perpetrator's movements, in general, should be collected or photographed.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Note the condition of all doors and windows particularly with reference to the locks.

ENTRY AND EXIT

Paths of access and points at which the premises could have been entered should be examined for tire marks, foot impressions, fingerprints, and similar clues.

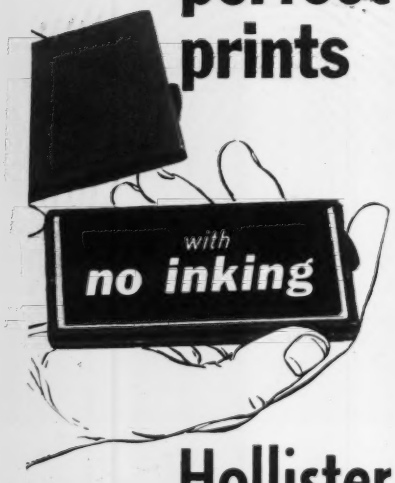
SECURITY CONDITIONS

Through interviews, observation, and study of available directives, ascertain the exact nature of entry and exit. Check the controls on deliveries, viz., personnel receiving and handling incoming shipments; receipt systems; protection in transit and during storage. Check on the nature of materials recently delivered.

In some cases, it may be found that the materials for the construction of the bomb were sent into the plant separately and the bomb assembled within the plant. During the last war a worker in an important defense plant endeavored to show the inadequacy of the installation's security system by smuggling in the components of a bomb and then constructing the infernal machine on the premises. The assembled explosive device was a lunch box bomb containing four sticks of dynamite, an electric detonator, a dry cell battery, and the timing mechanism from an alarm clock. On observing the finished product, a police captain who was the explosives expert of a nearby city described the bomb thus: "As perfect a bomb as I have ever seen."

The maker of the lunch box bomb claimed that he had "sneaked" the parts into the plant piece by piece. The detonators and dynamite were stolen from a stone quarry. The other components were readily obtainable at local stores. At the time of the young man's arraignment,

takes perfect prints



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the court conceded that the defendant had most dramaically pointed up certain deficiencies in the plant security conditions.

SHIPPING MATERIALS

If the bomb was shipped in the disguise of a package, fragments of the packing, wrapping, and binding materials are of particular importance in tracing the perpetrator and in linking him to the explosion. Special attention should be given to pieces of paper bearing writings. In addition to the tracing value of the materials themselves, the edges of such items as stamps, paper, and cardboard may prove valuable in establishing a common origin with similar materials found in the lodgings or working place of a suspect.

FILES

A check of all pertinent files should be made. In particular, records pertaining to bombers and arsonists and modus operandi files will be of special interest.

DETERMINING THE CRIME

The nature of the offense which is under investigation is, of course, a matter of immediate importance. Where there is obviously no intent to injure a person or to damage property, the gravamen of the charge will usually lie in the misuse or mishandling of explosives; that is, the nub of the matter will be a violation of the laws relating to the transportation, manufacture, sale, storage, and handling of explosives.

The statutes of nearly every state will be found to contain laws controlling explosives and their use. The extent and rigor of the legislation vary considerably among the states. In most, however, legislation of the following nature will be found in some form.

MANUFACTURE

The place of manufacture will be licensed with respect to its location, construction, qualifications of certain of its personnel, and the manner in which the products are labeled for shipment.

TRANSPORTATION

Restrictions are placed on the type of carrier. Shipment on common carriers with passengers is forbidden. In some states the controls extend even to the type of motor used in the carrier.

STORAGE

The magazines used for storing explosives are subject to laws that prescribe their size, construction and location.

SALES AND USE

Safety regulations are usually established to restrict the sales of explosives to legitimate users such as owners of construction works, mines, quarries and even farm lands on which it is necessary to blast stumps and perform other clearance operations. Sales are ordinarily required to be recorded.

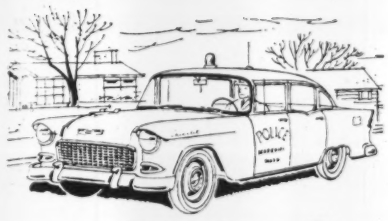
Basically the investigation of a bomb explosion has much in common with any other type of investigation. A thorough crime scene search, competent technical assistance, careful interviewing of witnesses and interrogation of suspects, and patient pursuit of all logical leads will usually result in a successful investigation, within the limits of the evidence available. ★★★

NOTICE

Mr. Edward E. Dougherty, author of a pamphlet on POLICE PURSUIT DRIVING, is now expanding these materials into a book under the same title. It will reflect the experience and practice of local, state and federal law enforcement officers throughout the country in minimizing accidents and injuries from high speed driving and related causes.

TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS – Mr. Dougherty would appreciate receiving from you a copy of any regulations you have in force on this important subject, together with suggestions and recommendations with reference to procedure, personnel, training and equipment for promoting the safety of the officer under *pursuit driving* conditions. Send all materials, in duplicate if possible, together with permission to publish to—

Edward E. Dougherty,
1049 Quander Road,
Alexandria, Virginia



The One-Man Patrol Car —

Routine Operations Under Normal Conditions

By Chief Richard T. Runyan and F. Samuel Ostertag

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the 11th and final article in a series of eleven appearing in consecutive issues of POLICE dealing with the techniques of the* ONE-MAN PATROL CAR OPERATION. *They are based upon training bulletins prepared by the Corpus Christi Police Department to implement a conversion to the one-man patrol car system. The first article appeared in the May-June issue of the Journal.*

DETERRENTS TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

PREVENTION of crime is the patrol unit's primary reason for covering an area periodically. The patrol system's effectiveness in crime prevention is in direct proportion to the observed frequency of patrol. The conspicuously marked patrol car is a strong deterrent to crime, because it stands out unusually large in the minds of the criminally inclined. The officer who gives the highest level of police protection to the area for which he is responsible is the one who, by continuous and selective patrol of the entire area, decreases opportunities for unlawful acts and increases the would-be offender's fear of apprehension.

Address: Chief Richard T. Runyan, Police Department, Corpus Christi, Texas.

AVOIDING PREDICTABLE ACTIONS

The patrolman should avoid habitual actions that make it possible for the criminal to commit a premeditated criminal act knowing that he can avoid immediate detection. The pattern of the patrol should be unpredictable and flexible.

The officer should be systematically unsystematic. A definite, routine patrol pattern makes it possible for a criminal to predict where an officer will be at a given time, so that the criminal may act in the patrolman's absence. An officer's eating at the same time and in the same restaurant every day is tantamount to suggesting to a criminal when he should commit his offense.

Systematic patrolling is necessary to prevent the neglect of a portion of the patrol area, but there should be enough change, and changes should be made often enough, absolutely to baffle all predictions about the officer's actions. Criss-crossing, doubling back, and circling the beat not only prevents an offender's knowing in advance where an officer will be, but it also helps to frustrate the criminal who would commit an act immediately after a patrol car has passed, on the assumption that the officer will not return until he has covered the rest of his beat.

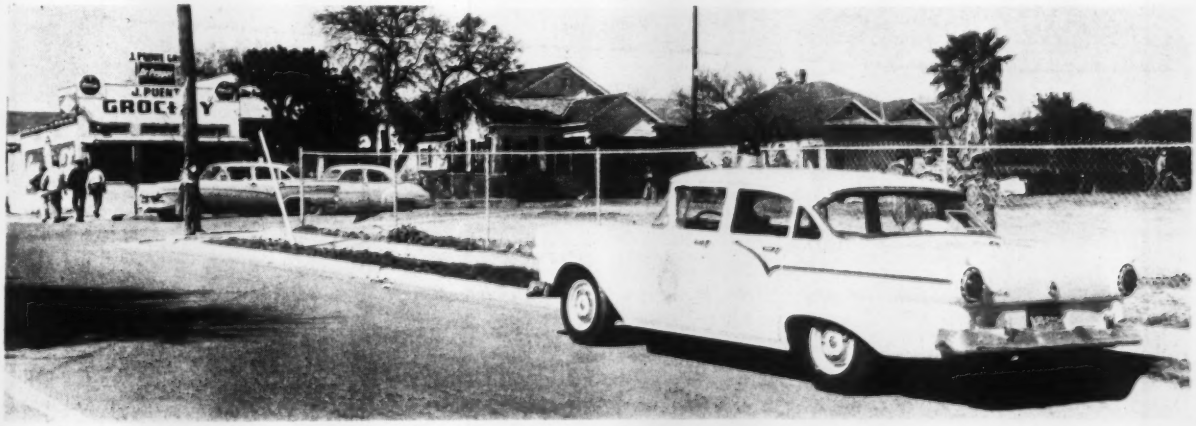
Meeting friends, fellow officers or other patrol units at a given location at a regular time also announces the officer's position in advance. A good officer avoids creating predictable habits and periodically evaluates his patrolling methods to make sure that no discernible pattern is emerging.

THE EVER-PRESENT PATROL

The patrol officer should make his patrol as conspicuous as possible. Patrol cars are distinctly marked to promote their good psychological effect on the general public and persons with criminal tendencies. The conspicuously marked car tends to create the impression that patrol is more frequent and coverage more extensive than it actually is.

The marked patrol car brings about a positive reaction in the hon-

Police officer observes playground area for molesters and loiterers.



Patrolman J. R. Trammell illustrates procedure of notifying Dispatcher of police officer leaving police vehicle by giving him proper location.

Patrolman J. R. Trammell demonstrates proper parking of police vehicle and his approach to violator.

Patrolman D. F. Murphy and Juvenile Crime Prevention Bureau Director C. B. Mauricio, demonstrate technique of removing criminal from car. With door back for protection and hands and arms of criminal extended while being removed from car.

est citizen. The known presence of police protection gives him a feeling of security; if he is in need of assistance, the marked car helps him to find the officer when other methods of communication are not immediately available.

SUPPLEMENTING THE STREET PATROL

One-man patrol units sometimes find it more difficult to patrol and observe than do the two-man units. The single officer should drive at a slow speed and keep to the right of the street so that normal traffic flow is not hampered. Police officers are expected, of course, to set good examples to private citizens in obeying all traffic regulations.

From time to time, the officer should park his patrol car at a selected location to observe happenings on his beat. Frequently the patrolman will see conditions and occurrences when he is parked that he might have missed altogether during periods of continuous movement.

Good judgment dictates that the officer occasionally park near areas which arouse his suspicion, or where crime incidence is high. He also should park, from time to time, near playgrounds, parks, schools, main intersections, and traffic arteries.

Alertness to his surroundings requires that an officer make effective use of his sense of hearing as well as sight. He should stop periodically and listen for informative sounds.

EFFECTIVENESS OF FOOT PATROL

The patrol officer should think of himself as a motorized foot patrolman, for his effectiveness will be materially increased by employing foot patrol techniques. He should park his car occasionally and walk a part of his beat, making a close examination of areas not accessible by automobile, such as parks, playgrounds, and alleys. Occasional checks should be made both of business properties and public buildings to see that they are securely locked and undisturbed.

The officer must communicate with the dispatcher before he leaves his vehicle. He should tell the dispatcher that he will be on foot patrol and report the location of his patrol car and the type of investigation he is making. Before leaving his car, the patrolman should remove the keys from the ignition and lock the car securely.

The standard maximum time limit of ten minutes away from radio communication must be observed, because the dispatcher is required to provide help to any officer who is away from his vehicle for longer than ten minutes. The officer returning from foot patrol should report his return immediately, thus placing his unit back in service.

A ONE-MAN PATROL CAR WILL NOT LEAVE ITS ASSIGNED BEAT AREA UNLESS DISPATCHED TO ANOTHER AREA BY THE DISPATCHER, OR UNLESS IN PURSUIT OF A SUSPECTED VEHICLE. ★★★

Role Playing — A New Police Training Tool

By Rolland L. Soule

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was for a number of years an officer in the Police Department of Wichita, Kansas, under Chief O. W. Wilson, who is now Dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California in Berkeley. He was appointed as a member of the faculty of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Washington State University in Pullman in 1947 and served in that capacity until he became associated with the Southern Police Institute of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, in 1950. He is now Associate Director of this noted police training program. Mr. Soule holds the Bachelor Degree and has completed most of the requirements for the Master's Degree at Washington State University.*

Psycho-drama has long since established itself in the field of therapy and rehabilitation. Role Playing with its associated techniques offers an unlimited potential in the police training field and in this article, Mr. Soule develops the blueprint for its use by the police.

DEFINITION

Role playing is a method of instruction in which incidents based on real-life police/public/criminal situations are re-enacted by the class members playing the roles and making their own decisions. These decisions are then discussed by the class and summed up by the instructor. It is primarily a means of evoking human behavior by actually doing it. However, it is not to be considered as a cure-all.

PURPOSE

The major purpose of role playing is to provide a close-to-reality base for personal understanding and insight and for group discussion and training. Another purpose is to provide an opportunity to predict future performance-typical behavior in a real situation-by observing behavior in a quasi-real situation.

Address: Rolland L. Soule, Assistant Director, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

USES OF ROLE PLAYING

The main uses of role playing are as follows: (1) to train in leadership and human relations skills, (2) to train in sensitivity to people and situations, (3) to stimulate discussion, (4) to train in more effective group problem solving, (5) to teach certain subjects in classes more effectively, ie: duties, responsibilities, approaching dangerous or suspicious persons, interviewing and interrogation techniques, etc.

VALUE OF ROLE PLAYING

There are many factors that can be brought forth to illustrate the tangible values of making dramatic use of role playing as a training medium. Some of them are: (1) Actual problems can be re-enacted in the class room, (2) actual problems can be re-enacted right out in the daily activity of the community where the trainee will soon be working, (3) principles can be taught, (4) a maximum amount of student participation is obtained, (5) participants can put themselves in other peoples' shoes to see how they feel, to experiment with new ways of behaving and to understand other people and their behavior, (6) situations can be devised to fit the needs and interests of the group which use them, (7) the consequences of playing for keeps are eliminated since there is no risk involved in making mistakes, (8) participants can learn by doing, (9) students observing role playing situations tend to identify themselves with the actors and learn with a high degree of effectiveness, (10) students can say how they actually feel rather than say what they think you want to hear; they can explore their own feelings and gain insight, (11) the problems of the role players can be diagnosed and their needs learned quickly, (12) human behavior can be brought into the classroom, and (13) in role playing and subsequent discussion, the group teaches and helps itself.

LIMITATIONS AND DANGERS IN ROLE PLAYING

Role playing is a method of instruction, not an end in itself. Role playing must be carefully planned to keep it at the level of understanding and maturity of the group. It will not perform miracles. It must be kept democratic to be effective; resist trying to give answers. Keep clear of therapy. The instructor is not a psychiatrist. In every instance, role playing should be set up so that more than one solution is possible.

CENTRAL IDEA OF ROLE PLAYING

The central idea of role playing lies in the assignment of roles to various members of the class who act out the problem situation in human relations without a script. The role playing scene is immediately followed by group discussion and possibly the scene is replayed with variations of personnel.

PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING ROLE PLAYING

Determine in advance where and when to use a role playing situation. Brief the class on the problem as a group in advance. Prepare an objective evaluation sheet of specific items to be observed in the problem. Do not discuss the individual roles at this time. Repeat the briefing immediately prior to conducting the problem. Do not inject any additional information into the problem. Brief the role players separately just prior to playing the roles. Roles should be provided on separate cards to each player. Players should

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE

(A basic blue print to be followed in planning and monotoring a role playing incident)

1. Type of problem situation (Suspicious character contact on beat—subject actual tough character)
2. Description of problem (Resumé of the incident)
3. Time limit for actual problem (Minutes.....)
   - Collective role players' instruction
   - Class briefing
   - Role playing time
   - Discussion (At instructor's pleasure—not included in above total time)
   - Summary by instructor
4. Diagram of physical layout (See reverse side)
5. Specific instructions to instructor in setting up problem
   (a. ..... b. ..... c. .....)
6. Physical layout check:

   ....

   ....
7. Supplies and equipment other than physical layout:

   ....

   ....
8. Specific instructions to role players

Role #1	Role #2	Role #3
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

   Supplemented by individual instruction cards for Role #1; Role #2; Role #3
9. Observer's score cards:
   - a. For each specific Role Playing Problem
   - b. One for each observer } (All alike for each problem)
   - c. One for the instructor }
10. Discussion period—to come about via comments from observer's score card.
11. Summary by instructor—concerning the problem
    - a. Number of effective behaviors
    - b. Number of ineffective behaviors

not be aware of the content of other players' instructions. Allow role players five to eight minutes to think about their situations.

While role players are studying their situations, return to the class and brief them on the entire situation including the individual actor's role. Start the role playing situation at the end of approximately five to eight minutes. Also establish a time limit of five to ten minutes for playing the roles. After the role playing situation is over, evaluate it on the basis of items prepared in advance. Briefly discuss this evaluation. At this time it would be desirable to apply the conference problem solving method to the situation to briefly summarize the salient points of the problem.

IMPORTANT ITEMS TO BE CONTROLLED BY THE INSTRUCTOR

Ensure that the physical layout required by the problem is reproduced exactly as planned and that supplies and equipment are available as required. Be familiar with the problem (s) you are to administer and know the items on the score sheet. Observe carefully what and how each participant does and says. Maintain the time limits established for the problem. Keep the discussion student-centered. Avoid providing answers. Motivate students to develop insight and problem solving ability. Do not allow more than fifteen minutes to elapse between the time the class convenes and the role playing occurs or effectiveness may be destroyed. *ALLOW*

→

(Upper)
Illustrates a role playing exercise in the observation and analysis of physical evidence. Note the observers — foreground and background — listening to the role player's comments which are spoken into the microphone.

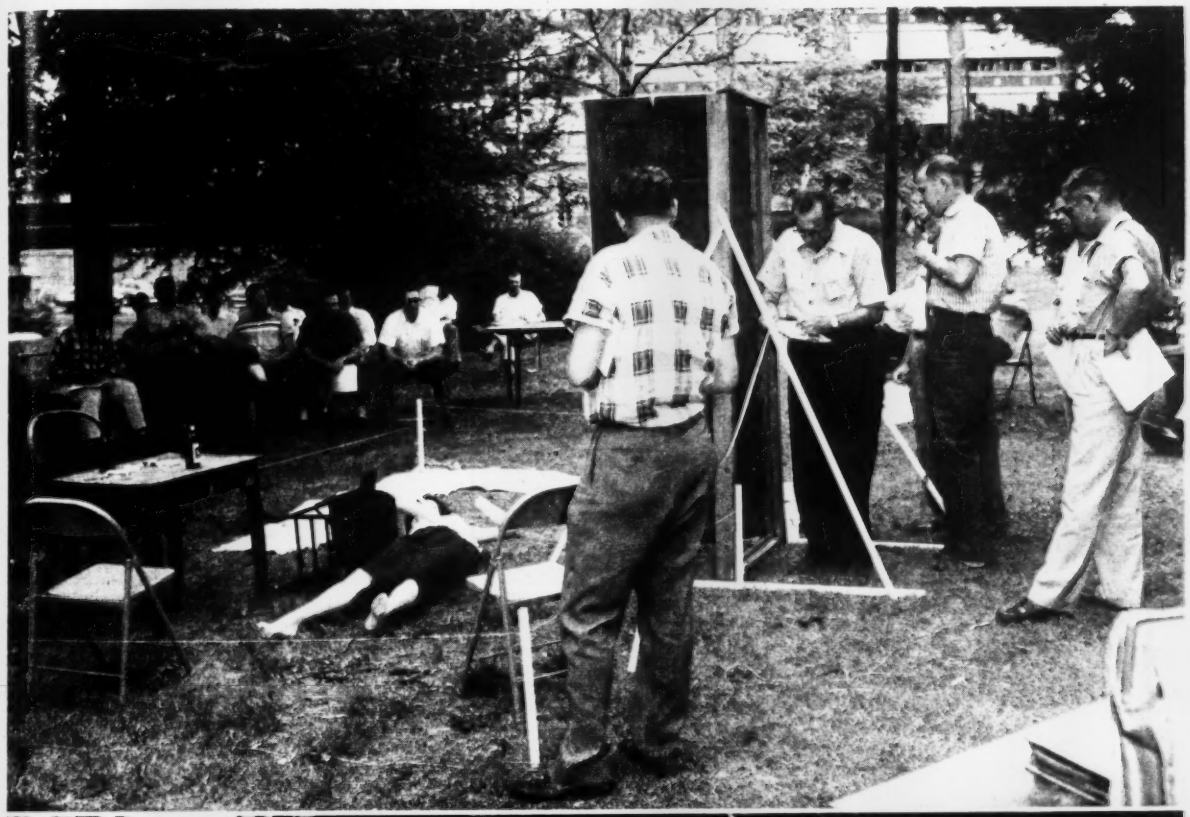
(Lower)
The foreground in the photograph illustrates a role playing interrogation exercise. Note the microscope suspended on the chest of the interrogator. The student observer is carefully recording newly gained information.

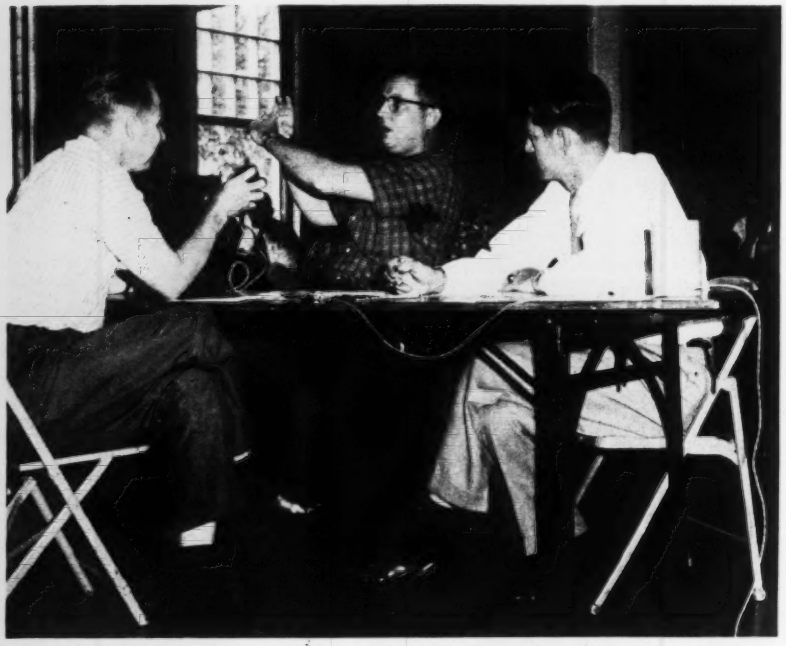
INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBSERVERS

(Scoring card for each observer and Instructor)

The following items are furnished as a guide in observing what goes on in the field contact between the beat officer and the suspicious character.

1. Interview between the beat officer and the suspicious character.
   - A. Did the beat officer avoid arguing?
   - B. Was the beat officer acceptant of the suspect's feelings?
   - C. Was the beat officer open-minded?
   - D. Did the beat officer give the impression that he wanted to do the fair thing?
   - E. Did the beat officer avoid a hostile or defensive attitude?
   - F. Did the suspect have an opportunity to express himself freely?
   - G. Did the discussion become more friendly or more hostile in the second half than in the first half?
   - H. Regardless of which is true (more friendly or more hostile) why did things turn out as they did?
   - I. Was a solution reached? What things helped or hindered reaching a solution?
   - J. What effect do you think this field interrogation will have on relations between the beat officer and other suspicious characters?
2. Summary by Observer.
   - A. .....number of effective behaviors
     - 1. .....
     - 2. .....
     - 3. .....
   - B. .....number of ineffective behaviors
     - 1. .....
     - 2. .....
     - 3. .....





Illustrates another interrogation exercise. Note the role players relationship to the microphone which allows the student observers in the background to listen to and also observe what is taking place.

AMPLE TIME FOR THE EVALUATION AND DISCUSSION AFTER THE ROLE PLAYING.

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODOLOGY IN CONDUCTING ROLE PLAYING

The participants in the role playing situation are briefed as a group prior to the beginning of the role playing. *USE AND GIVE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PARTICIPANTS.* Stress the suggestions made on behavior. They will contribute materially to the effectiveness of the problem. Read the instructions exactly as worded. *ANY QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED BY RE-READING THE APPROPRIATE PORTION OF THE INSTRUCTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS.* No additional information is to be volunteered by the instructor.

The instructor's role in testing the role playing problem is recommended to be as follows: The instructor must be familiar with the problems he is to administer and the materials to be used. He must have a GUIDE. The guide is specific to each problem and contains a description of the problem and all information necessary for the instructor to set up the problem, including a diagram of the physical layout required and a list of the special supplies and/or equipment required. The guide provides the instruction to be read to participants individually.

These instructions (plus the instruction cards) provide all the information the participants are to have. The instructor should follow his instructions carefully to insure that information is given only to the participant for whom it is intended.

Instruction Cards Must Be Prepared

Separate cards are to be provided, one for each participant, on which he is given pertinent information concerning his role in the problem. This information is given in addition to and not instead of the instructions given verbally by the instructor.

Score Sheets Must Be Prepared

A separate score sheet is provided for each problem. One score sheet is used each test period. The instructor scores the performance of the participants on this score sheet. It does not differentiate between desirable and undesirable behaviors.

Supplies and/or Equipment Required by the Problem

They must be procured in advance. The instructor must also insist that all supplies and equipment be used as intended.

The Observer's Role in Scoring

All members of the class, other than the participants in the role playing problem, will observe and score the performance of each participant. They should use the same format card as the instructor. When the instructor needs help or assistance, one or more student observers should be called on immediately.

Method of Scoring

Score behavior IF AND AS it occurs. WHAT each participant does and says and HOW he does and says it. Continue observing and scoring throughout the period.

Discussion After the Role Playing

The instructor should conduct an immediate discussion. It will be necessary, during first several role playing problems, for the instructor to carry the major part of the discussion, to keep it going, so that the class as a whole will soon learn that the real value of the role playing training medium is in the immediate discussion that follows.

As soon as possible, the instructor should be in the background of the discussion and will only be prominent in it, when and if necessary.

The pace of the role playing incident and situation should be fast. Incidents that happen out in the police officers' daily contacts in his work also happen at a fast pace.

The *FINAL ROLE* of the instructor will be that of explaining the results of the scoring. How many effective and ineffective behaviors were observed.

References

Principles of Human Relations; Maier. Norman; Wiley, N. Y. Dynamics of Groups at Work; Thelen, Herbert A.: University Press, Chicago. Supervisors and Executive Development; Maier, Norman; Wiley, N. Y. ★★★

The Story of McNeil Island Penitentiary

AND

A CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM DEDICATED TO PREPARATION FOR RELEASE

By James V. Bennett

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author received the A.B. degree from Brown University, the LL.B. degree from George Washington University and holds the Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Brown University; Doctor of Humanities, Springfield College; and the Alumni Achievement Award from George Washington University. Mr. Bennett began a notable career in the Federal services in 1919 when he was appointed through Civil Service as Assistant Investigator and Management Analyst in the United States Bureau of Efficiency. In 1926, he was assigned to investigate Federal prisons and drafted the Congressional Committee report covering this inquiry in 1929. He was also Secretary of the Federal Personnel Classification Board and in 1929 was appointed Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons and subsequently served as Commissioner, Federal Prison Industries. He was appointed Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons on February 1, 1937.*

In addition to his other responsibilities, Mr. Bennett served as a delegate to the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, held in Berlin in 1935 and was Chairman of the American Delegation, The Hague, 1950. He was given a leave of absence in July, 1945, to organize German Civil prisons for the American Military Government. He was a delegate to the International Conference on Administrative Sciences in Berne, 1947, and to the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva, 1955. He is a member of a number of professional organizations and societies; Chairman of the Civilian Advisory Committee on Naval Confinement Policies and a recipient of the War Department's Exceptional Civilian Service Medal, the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Medal, and the Selective Service Medal.

In 1959, Director Bennett received the President's Award, a Citation and Gold Medal for distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the highest civilian government employee honor attainable. The gold medal has the President's seal on one side and, on the reverse, the engraved legend: "Award of the President of the United States to James V. Bennett, for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service."

The Journal welcomes this distinguished contributor to its columns with the story of the McNeil Island Penitentiary operation, a typical example of the professional approach that has been, and is being made by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the field of corrections under the able direction of Mr. Bennett.

Address: James V. Bennett, Director, United States Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.

THE history of the great Northwest Territory seems to us colorful and romantic, filled as it is with daring adventure, with the almost incredible hardships and perils of conquering a virgin wilderness. But not all of its pioneers were bent on empire building or on establishing their individual homesteads. There were outlaws also — mutineers of sailing vessels, smugglers, men engaged in illicit traffic with the Indians, and kindred malefactors — and law enforcement consisted of the simple expedient of shooting or hanging a culprit when caught.

By 1875 the seed of modern penology — prevention of crime by detention rather than extermination— had begun to stir in the subsoil of national justice. A United States Marshal's Jail was established in the area. The most beautiful island in Puget Sount was chosen; not, however, for esthetic reasons but because it was isolated from the mainland by three miles of cold, tide-driven water which would render almost impossible the escape of any prisoner. Thus, 27 of McNeil Island's 4,409 acres became the site of a crude and primitive penal colony.

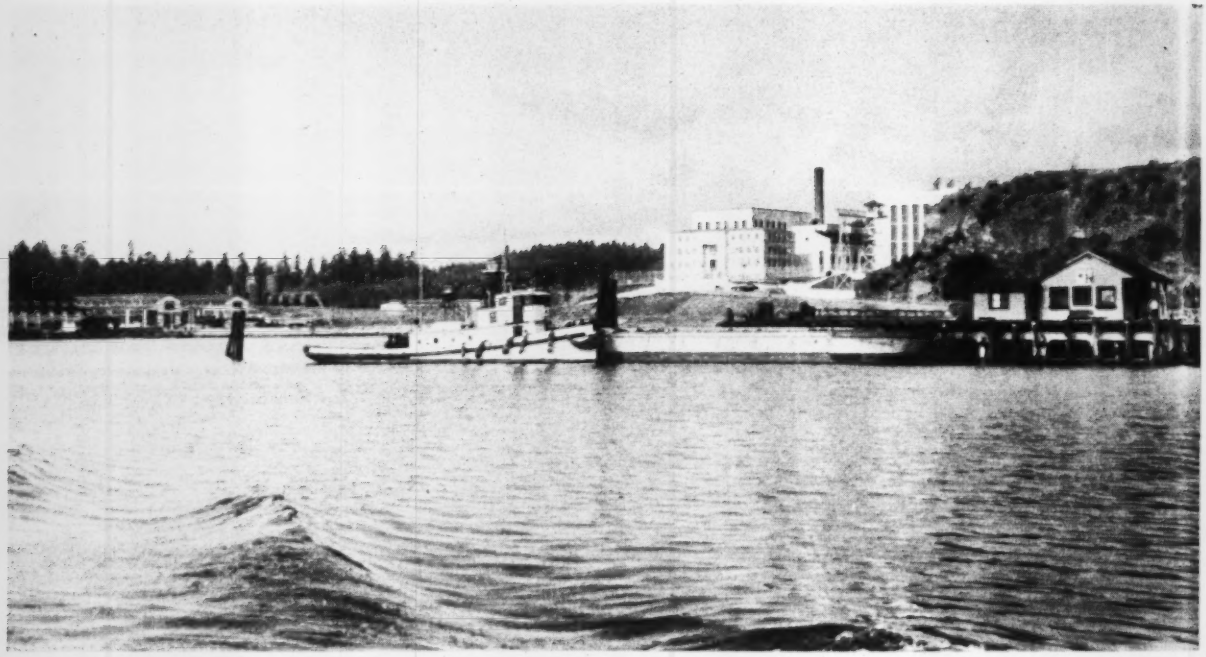
But the institution was far from being an experiment in progressive penology. The records tell us that both guards and inmates suffered cruel privations. Their "food" was a libel on the word. Bathing, when indulged in at all, was performed in a half-barrel of water heated over hot rocks. Vicious profanity was the medium of verbal exchange. And labor was enforced despite rain, hail, snow, or other elemental violence. "Work or starve and be beaten," was the sole tenet of the philosophy under which the jail was administered.

In 1907, after the newly established State of Washington had refused to accept the territorial jail as its responsibility, the institution was designated a federal prison. The Bureau of prisons had not yet come into being; McNeil and two other federal prisons — at Leavenworth, Kansas and Atlanta, Georgia — were under the administrative direction of a small unit operating within the U. S. Department of Justice.

Increased prisoner population at McNeil brought about the extension of the original stockade over a larger area, and permanent buildings began to replace the crude wooden shacks. A progressive expansion program was planned; a system of selecting qualified guards was instituted; food was inspected; and a new word began to appear in the vocabulary of the administrators: "Rehabilitation."

By 1925 the population had grown to such an extent that additional land became a crucial necessity, and the local school section was transferred to the institution in return for federal timber lands.

In 1930 the U. S. Bureau of Pris-



Part of the marine fleet so essential to the operation of this island institution.

ons was established and, six years later, the Government purchased the entire seven square miles of McNeil Island. The modern and progressive institution which exists there today has been developed during the intervening years.

The only prison in the United States for which a marine fleet is a necessity, McNeil now stands as the farthest outpost of the Federal Prison System, fulfilling its important function as one in a series of classified institutions designed to deal with all types of offenders. Its aim is to change the attitudes of its charges and help them toward constructive citizenship. No prison is wholly successful in this regard, and McNeil is no exception. Not every man is receptive to reformation or will make the self-determination necessary to reach the goal. But the opportunities are there for all; and within the limits of present day knowledge of human behavior, every resource is utilized to direct each man into paths of useful, creative, and honest activity. Basically, this is done by an appeal to the individual to place a high value on himself, his honor, and his personal integrity.

ADMINISTRATION

The administrative staff is responsible for business management and services to the operating departments. These functions include budgeting, accounting, and related activities; personnel recruitment, training, development, pay, retirement, and the like. Broad management policies and procedures are formulated principally through a budget and planning committee composed of the warden, as chairman, and the heads of the operating departments. This committee meets regularly to evaluate and make decisions relating to programs, work projects, manpower requirements, and financial status, and to do the necessary planning for both long range programs and immediate needs.

CUSTODIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Without a trained group of custodial personnel no other department in the institution could function. Headed by a Captain and a staff of nine Lieutenants, the members supervise the prisoners on their work details, in quarters, at meals, during recreation, and in every other activity. Each officer is trained to take over a variety of posts, which make for a smooth, efficient, and uniform flow of institutional activities.

No employee carries a gun, club, or billy. Tower officers, of course, are armed and the towers are connected by an inter-communication system which centers in the control room. Officers are trained in the use of firearms, tear gas, and judo, and are prepared to use these skills for self-protection in emergencies. Seldom is this necessary, however. Employees concentrate on becoming skilled in the handling of inmates by enlisting their cooperation and will to conform. Gone is the traditional "guard" and "keeper of the keys." In his place is the correctional officer, more counselor than rigid disciplinarian, who helps to preserve the security of the institution and keep its manifold activities functioning evenly. The success of the entire program is largely measured by the quality, the training, the loyalty, and the personal qualifications of the members of the custodial service.

Main Cellhouse at the McNeil Island Penitentiary.

MARINE OPERATIONS

One of the unique aspects of the McNeil Island institution is its fleet of boats and other marine equipment which are in constant use and upon which the life of the island largely depends. In addition to the marine landings and bulkheads, a shipshed and marine railway for ship repairs and alterations, the fleet itself consists of two diesel powered passenger boats, two tugs, one piledriver, one sand and gravel scow, and one motor vehicle scow. The estimated value of the combined marine equipment with its docks and dock warehouses, ferry slips, and landing floats is $1,500,000.

The operation of the fleet necessitates a highly trained group of maritime officers to handle the twenty-four-hour-a-day schedules. These boats must meet deadlines every hour of the day and most of the night. In spite of weather, unforeseen incidents and emergencies, they must leave on the minute and return on time. To the credit of the able and alert maritime crews, no boat has ever been lost, nor has a serious accident occurred in the thousands of McNeil Island runs.

FIRST DAYS AT McNEIL

The new inmate has little contact with the main prisoner population for approximately thirty days. He spends this time in the admission and orientation unit, which is separate from the general housing quarters. The period is a busy one, however, and serves a useful purpose both for him and for the institution. He is examined physically and mentally, told what will be expected of him and what he may, in turn, expect from the institution.

Through informal talks, the vocational, educational, and religious directors of the institution try to give him a clear picture of the related programs available for his use. He is treated as an individual, tested for aptitudes, and invited to avail himself of the self-improvement opportunities offered. Trained personnel study his background, attitudes, interests, and other factors which have bearing on his adjustment. He may receive personal advice on financial, emotional, or family problems. He is encouraged to live with dignity and to give and earn respect in his relations with the institution staff and other employees. By the time he appears before the classification committee — particularly if this is his first prison sentence — he has gained a point of view far removed from the popular concept of prison life which, in all probability, he brought with him from the county jail.

A PROGRAM FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

In the Federal Prison System the term "classification" means an attempt to devise, for each individual prisoner, a program of work, study, living arrangements, religious observance, recreation, vocational training, medical or psychiatric care, and such other activities as seem most likely to meet his needs and change his life for the better. This is achieved through group study, discussion, and decision by a classification committee composed of those members of the staff who have studied the inmate, with the Warden as chairman.

At the end of the thirty-day orientation period, the inmate appears before this committee and the

Mealtime is an important break in the day. The mural was painted by an inmate artist.

proposed program is discussed with him. He is invited to ask questions and make suggestions. When the final decision is made and he leaves the committee room, he is ready to take his place in the general population and apply himself to the program which has been developed with him and which will be placed in operation by the various staff members and services. Emphasis is placed primarily upon his responsibility to himself, knowing that the resources of the institution are available to him.

The inmate's progress is followed, analyzed, and recorded. Alterations or modifications are made when these seem indicated. Each inmate is assigned to a case worker who will always counsel with him and discuss his problems or, if necessary, refer them to the full classification committee. Case records documenting his progress and adjustment are valuable not only to the institution, but also the Bureau of Prisons in the determination of special questions; to the U. S. Probation Officer who will supervise the inmate in the community following his release; sometimes to the U. S. Pardon Attorney and to accredited community agencies.

Essentially, classification is the continuing application of group judgments and understanding to the complex responsibility of diagnosis and treatment.

WHERE THE INMATES LIVE

The main institution at McNeil Island has a population of approximately one thousand fifty men housed in three cell blocks, four honor dormitories, and the admission and orientation unit. In addition, about two hundred fifty men are quartered in modern dormitories at the McNeil Island Farm Camp, which is located three miles from the main institution. The camp dormitories operate under nominal supervision and have no locks or other restraints such as those used in the prison proper.

TRAINING FOR SELF-SUPPORT

Idleness is non-existent at McNeil Island. A large proportion of men who come to prison have never established good work habits, and it is a part of the program to enable them to become useful members of society by keeping them occupied in practical, vocational, educational, and recreational activities. This training is closely integrated with the operations of the institution itself, since all of the work is performed by inmates under the supervision of institution personnel.

THE FARM

About 95 per cent of the men assigned to the farm camp have earned the privilege of its comparative freedom by their behavior and adjustment in the institution. The remaining 5 per cent are committed there directly by the courts. Their work and its results are invaluable to the economical operation of the institution.

Of the 4,409 acres which comprise the island, slightly less than 1,000 acres are under cultivation. About 2,500 acres must be considered forest, which consists mainly of a fine stand of young fir. Timber is harvested on a selective basis in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service. Practically all the acreage yet to be reclaimed will be devoted to pasture, forage, and small grain production.

In the cultivated area, about 300 acres are devoted to berry and fruit production. The 200-acre orchard produces apples, peaches, prunes, sweet and sour cherries, pears, and apricots — sometimes in excess of 1,000,000 pounds annually. Orchard development is a major project, the ultimate objective being to supply the institution's large industrial cannery. Vegetables, raised on a 40-acre irrigated tract for current use and canning, often exceed 400,000 pounds a year. Vegetable produc-

tion extends from May to March and during the latter part of this period, hardy green and root vegetables are harvested and preserved in the institution cold storage plant.

Swine husbandry and poultry operations provide all the pork and eggs used by the institution, which has facilities for slaughtering and rendering lard, as well as for smoking hams and bacon. A dairy unit has developed from a mediocre beginning to a herd of some 50 pure bred holsteins, with an annual production of about 500,000 pounds of milk.

Following World War II, herds were established for the production of beef. With a peak herd of approximately 120 cattle, all the beef needed by the institution is produced on a very economical basis because of the large quantity of low-cost home-grown forage available.

In all the farm activities, valuable training is given inmates in technical modern agriculture and the establishment of habits of industry. In addition, there is definite psychological benefit for some men in working with nature and caring for living things.

4,000 Meals a Day

An important break in the routine of prison life is mealtime. To men in prison, who cannot choose where, when, or what they are to eat, the question of food becomes one of paramount concern, far exceeding its place in the life of an ordinary citizen.

The culinary department at McNeil Island prepares and serves more than 4,000 meals a day, or approximately 1,500,000 a year. This considerable undertaking is accomplished by inmate workers under the direction of a chief steward and supervision of trained, experienced personnel. Vocational trainees must master all aspects of the work in the dining room, kitchen, and bakery. Training classes, on-the-job training, educational movies on the handling, preparation, and serving of food are basic procedure. All culinary operations are carried on with modern equipment under strictly controlled sanitary conditions.

The Classification Committee discusses with an inmate the program developed for him as a result of studies made during the admission-orientation period.

Throughout the Federal Prison System, a standard ration allowance is in use. This insures well balanced, nutritionally adequate meals, essentially simple but with sufficient variety to provide interest and appetite-appeal. Occasionally, for the benefit of the different nationality groups at McNeil, such as Mexican-Latin, Eskimo-Indian, and Orientals, special meals indigenous of their origins are served. The other inmates enjoy the variety thus introduced and these occasions especially aid the morale of the groups involved.

Maintenance Services

The maintenance of the McNeil Island establishment is a highly complex activity, involving all the skills and abilities to be found in any organized community. In addition to the main institution, the camp and farm buildings and equipment, there are fifty-five miles of roadway; sewage treatment installations; a steam and power generating plant; a main refrigerator plant and four auxiliary plants with their connecting distributions. A diesel power generator of 800 kilowatt capacity and a new 1200 kilowatt steam generator have been installed in the power plant. Also, there are high and low voltage distribution systems; storage and conveying of gasoline, diesel, crude, and road oil; a telephone system; a fleet of trucks and passenger cars; approximately twenty miles of high voltage 15-kilowatt ampere lines; and the marine equipment already described.

A sawmill is maintained for the production of lumber from the island's forests for maintenance of the various buildings and homes and in repairing ships and the like. There is a fully equipped laundry with departments for shoe repair, mattress repair, tailoring and dry cleaning.

Because of scanty rain during the summer months, one of the most important activities of McNeil is the water treatment plant with its distribution system comprising about fifteen miles of piping, valves, fittings, and pumps. Two dams insure an adequate supply of water for the expanding domestic, institutional, irrigational, and industrial use. The institution has storage tanks of filtered water totaling 1,330,000 gallons capacity, and the two dams hold 25,000,000 and 700,000,000 gallon reserves.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this important series of two articles by Mr. Bennett will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

SPECIAL AGENTS SECTION

Edited by John Richelieu Davis

Psychology of the Retail Criminal

By Fabian L. Rouke

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Rouke is Professor of Psychology and Head of the Department at Manhattan College, New York City, and a widely known criminal psychologist. Previously he was a lecturer at the City College of New York and at New York University. During the war he was psychologist at the U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was among those fortunate enough to be trained under the late Walter G. Summers, S. J., developer of the Pathometer Lie Detector and with this instrumental aid has participated in the solution of a number of noted criminal cases. He is one of the organizers of the Manhattan College Institute for Forensic Research and is a member of the Steering Committee of the Metropolitan Law Enforcement Conference. In addition to his academic work Dr. Rouke is a Diplomate in clinical psychology and is Chief Psychologist at Youth Institute, Ossining, New York, a youth guidance service for problem adolescents.*

A MAJOR crime is committed somewhere in this country every twenty-five seconds. In every 24-hour period there are reports of thirty killings, fifty rapes, 750 robberies, and almost 3,000 burglaries, and according to recent reports the crime index for United States cities in the calendar year 1958 rose eight percent over the previous year (3).

Moreover, the annual cost of law enforcement in the United States is estimated to be over $4 billion. In 1957, New York City alone spent $165 million for its police protection, in addition to the cost of its courts and other agencies for the control and treatment of offenders (2).

This situation has developed in spite of the heroic labors put forth by educators, sociologists, penologists, psychologists and psychiatrists, in the form of preventive and corrective programs. Immeasurable study, planning, and observation have been expended on the problem of delinquency by the best minds of our day.

In fact, when we consider how much has been done in this direction, the paucity of results might cause us to stop and ask ourselves, "Why have our efforts not had greater effect? What has been wrong with our methods, skills, techniques, therapies, whatever you prefer to call them? If we had really understood the elements of the problem, should we not have realized a greater degree of success in solving it?"

What is delinquency? A delinquent, in the legal sense, is a person who has been so judged by a court. However, delinquents are human personalities. Many of these personalities have never been apprehended, never come in contact with a court, and offer the same problems of understanding as those who have met the technical requirements of the law.

In a study that confirms this point, Wallerstein and Wyle (4) distributed questionnaires listing forty-nine offenses under the penal law of the State of New York. All of the offenses were sufficiently serious to draw sentences of not less than one year. Replies were received from 1,020 men, and 678 women. Ninety-nine percent of them admitted having committed one or more of the forty-nine offenses listed.

The delinquent in any group is the one who will not abide by the code of that group, and although the overt act may be quite different, the personal pattern is the same—namely, a failure to recognize or refusal to respect the rights of another.

To help eliminate delinquency, therefore, we must find those factors which result in the absence of unselfish maturity in the personality.

Finding these, we can be hopeful of progress, for in the final analysis there is only one road that leads to success. To prevent crime we must prevent criminals.

CRIMINAL CATEGORIES

The retail criminal falls broadly into three categories. These three categories apply both to the internal criminal — the dishonest employee — and to the external criminal — the shoplifter.

The first category is the professional or business criminal who steals for profit. It is his life's avocation. He may or may not be part of an organized ring, but this is his means of making a living.

The second category is the casual pilferer. Here we have the person who takes things for his own use or for gifts to give to his friends. The items he steals usually are small things, but they mount up. The most important factor here is opportunity.

The third category is the neurotic thief whose stealing is symptomatic of a deep-seated emotional need. Here again we can break down the various types of needs. We have some who steal as a substitute for

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the symbolic needs of sexual gratification. We have those who steal because of a desire to be caught and humiliated and punished to alleviate unconscious guilt. Finally, we have those who steal because of a need for gaining status and acceptance. Perhaps these neurotic motives for stealing will become clearer through a discussion of some actual cases dealing with each of these types (1).

STEALING TO GAIN STATUS AND ACCEPTANCE

Let us begin with a college girl, home from a midwestern university for the mid-semester holidays. She was picked up with only two items, a sweater and a skirt. The two articles totaled $130 in value. What was her story?

She was home for the holidays. Her parents were in Florida for the winter season, but she was left a generous allowance with permission by her mother to buy a spring outfit. Her mother also suggested that the girl ask her older sister to go with her "because she has such nice taste in clothes." The older sister, busy with her two month old baby, couldn't go, but encouraged the girl to go by herself, saying "You can do just as well as I can."

This older sister had always been a bit of a thorn in the side of the younger one, not due in any part to the sister's own attitude or activity, but because of the mother. The shoplifter was not particularly attractive, but she was quite smart. Her school record in grade school and in high school was straight "A." However, she wasn't popular with the other girls in her classes.

Typically, when she brought home her report card, the mother would look at it and say, "Oh that's fine. You are good in school, but look what your sister can do with a few dollars for clothes." The sister, who had left school, worked in the garment industry and had very good opportunities to buy clothes at half price. She also had a flair for style.

Question anyone entering your stockroom, who is not a member of your department.

All during her life, our subject had been unfavorably compared with her older sister for not being able to do what the other sister could do with clothes. Even at this time, with the mother and father away, and with an allowance given her, the instructions had been, "Take your older sister. She's got good taste."

The girl started downtown alone. She had one idea—"I'm going to show them! I'll do some real shopping." She went to 14th Street, knowing the values that someone who knows clothes can get on 14th Street. In the first store she entered, she chose one or two things. There was no salesgirl available and impulsively she walked out with them. The idea hit her, "This is going to be even better than I thought. Look what I will be able to do without spending much money," and she started up Fifth Avenue.

In talking with her, we asked if she had ever stolen before in her life. "No — well, yes, once; only once."

"When was that and what happened?"

"Well, I was in the first year of high school, and I had never been very popular with the girls in grade school, so I hoped when I got to high school that I would be accepted and that they would like me. They had a club, and the initiation for the club was to steal something. So I looked over the list and I picked out the most difficult thing to steal. Then I went to the five and ten, stole it and got into the club." She had been assigned to steal a dozen balloons.

The only previous occurence of stealing in her life had served to gain status and acceptance among her friends. This time, when the opportunity presented itself, the pattern was there; "Stealing gets me the acceptance that I have wanted, and that I have never had." So she stole.

A VARIATION OF THE "ACCEPTANCE" MOTIVATION

There are variations on that theme. There was another case of a girl in her late teens whose father had died when she was a baby. The mother devoted her life completely to the task of bringing up her daughter and did remarkably well. She managed to maintain the girl in school, not only through high school but also business school, and

Give good service to any customers who refuse a salesgirl's help when in a fitting room.

the two of them were very close emotionally.

When the girl finished business school, she got a job as a secretary in a TV studio at a good salary. The mother felt that she now could lessen the attention paid to her daughter and look to her own life and her own emotional needs. She was still reasonably young, about thirty-eight or thirty-nine, and it wasn't long before she had a boy friend, and this man was thinking of marriage.

The daughter couldn't take it. She couldn't stand seeing her mother lost to her emotionally, but on the other hand, on a reasoning level she saw that the mother had been very generous with her and that she actually should not complain. What followed was a pattern of thinking which was not cold or calculating on a conscious level, but which occurred below the level of consciousness and resulted in her shoplifting. It was simply this: "If disgrace and humiliation can be brought to my family, that fellow won't have a thing to do with my mother. He will just drop her like a hot potato. Then my mother will be mine again." For that reason, this girl became a shoplifter.

NEED FOR PUNISHMENT

Another need which often results in compulsive crime is the need for punishment. There are two kinds of guilt: moral guilt which is intellectual, which stems from conscience and from the knowledge that we have done something wrong; and emotional guilt, which is usually unconscious and which stems from infantile dependency needs. This arises normally in early childhood when we have done something that puts us in danger of losing parental approval. In the immature personality the pattern may persist into adult life. In such cases, even when moral guilt is properly handled, even when contribution has been felt and retribution made, the emotional guilt remains.

One woman had stolen a small article, about $7.95 in value, and at the time she stole it she had over $100 in cash in her purse. She had an open charge account in good standing at the store. Why did she steal?

This woman had married originally in the early 1940's. Three days after she was married, the husband, who was an Army officer, went overseas. He was gone for two years. She was working in midtown and on her way home each night she and a man who attracted her happened to be on the same ferry boat. The two of them struck up an acquaintance.

He too was married, but sooner or later they began to stay in town occasionally for a drink and dinner together. Later he rented a small apartment and they began to spend evenings together. She became pregnant. He arranged for an abortion. She and this new man were apparently in love. He planned to divorce his wife, and she intended to divorce her husband as soon as he returned from Europe, so that they could get married.

When her husband got back, she discovered that he had been wounded and he was convalescing for several months in an Army hospital. This postponed her plans, because she couldn't bear to divorce him while he was still hospitalized. As soon as he got well, however, she told him her plan, the divorce went through on both sides, and the remarriage took place.

But all the while, the tremendous guilt which she had, first, over the infidelity to her husband when he was away in the Service, and, secondly, over the abortion, had never been assuaged. She needed punishment. She looked for it, and by stealing and being caught, with the attendant humiliation, she achieved it.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF UNDERLYING CAUSES

Not all cases are quite as obvious as these. One concerns a very respectable housewife with two children, whose husband was in a successful business. Again, there was no financial need, but she was apprehended with a $90 jacket.

In her, the personality problem was quite severe. There had been previous instances of shoplifting. In looking for any possible common cause, it was brought out that just previous to each incident, she had undergone some form of sexual temptation—some form of approach which would have led to infidelity. She had never been unfaithful to

her husband, but felt that she had wanted to be.

In the first case, a few years ago, a girl friend wrote her a glowing account of the doctor in the town where she had grown up. He had been a boy friend of hers, and they had almost married. After reading the letter she went into a reverie. She had always wanted to marry a doctor. "What would it have been like to have married him? I should have." Then there was tremendous guilt for this psychological infidelity, and two days later she stole a record album.

On another occasion, the superintendent of the apartment where she lived made a mild approach. Hearing that she was going to be downtown, he simply said, "I am going to be downtown tomorrow. Why don't we meet for lunch?" She immediately read things into his invitation, felt uneasy about it, and on that trip downtown stole a hat.

Nothing happened for several months. Then, she received a telephone call from the boy friend of a divorcee who lived in the apartment across the hall from her. It was a rather obvious proposition. She couldn't say "no" outright; she hedged a bit, but didn't go through with it. Two days later, she stole a handful of costume jewelry.

The last incident concerned one of her husband's relatives who was visiting at their home on his way from New York. One morning, as usual, the children went off to school and the husband to work. She was still dressed in a housecoat, and the relative, who got up late, was in his pajamas. She had always liked him. He started to become somewhat affectionate and demonstrative. She did not protest strongly, but when he took her back in the bedroom, she resisted.

Each time she had wanted to do something that she knew was wrong, and each time she had needed satisfaction and didn't achieve it. She still needed it, so she attained it symbolically, symptomatically, in stealing the forbidden fruit. Interestingly enough, each time the worth of the article stolen more or less corresponded to the intensity and the seriousness of the situation.

Keep your fitting rooms cleared of merchandise at all times.

LOSS PREVENTION IS PROFITABLE

These cases are of interest because human problems are always interesting. But what bearing do they have on store security?

In the light of cold facts, retail stores have only one reason for existence. They are in business to make money. They are not mental hygiene clinics; they are not welfare agencies, so why be interested in the psychotherapy of shoplifters. It is because there is one big source of profit which has been overlooked, which has been undeveloped and, even worse, in some cases unrecognized and unadmitted. That source of profit is the loss that does not occur. In every sense of the word, if you prevent a loss, you have made a profit. It will show in actual figures.

So far, the problems have been stated. This discussion should not be ended without some measure of suggestion as to what to do for a solution of those problems. Some suggestions will be offered briefly and generally, because each retailer will have to tailor them to his own specific needs.

DEALING WITH PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS

What about the professional criminal? What can the psychologist do to stop him? The answer to that is, "Very little." That is not the psychologist's job.

The way to prevent the professional criminal is Store Security in the full sense of the word—not the old-time store detective who stood around on the floor, caught one thief a month and beat him up,

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THE PROBLEM OF THE PILFERER

As for the pilferer, there are two problems. For the external pilferer, the easiest chance lies in the opportunities available to him through exposed merchandise. Studying store layout and displays, and determining how best to put obstacles in his way, is the best way to minimize his threat.

A different problem arises with the internal pilferer—the dishonest employee who is not a thief in the full sense of the word, but who steals because he is working in a store with thousands and thousands of dollars worth of things. He may feel a little unhappy because he was docked for a day that he was out, or he may have some irritation against his particular boss.

When the opportunity comes to take a few things, he thinks, "Well, I am really entitled to that." He doesn't feel like a thief. The store, to him, is an omnipotent father. "They won't miss one pair of nylons," he tells himself, "and I can give them to my girl friend."

To focus the point sharply, how many of you readers have not at one time or another taken some small thing from your office or place of business? You didn't feel that you were stealing, but it was there, nobody had a need for it, so you took it.

There is a little story along that line which illustrates the point. There was a mall boy in kindergarten who repeatedly took all the pencils from the other students' desks so the school authorities called the father in to talk to him. The father said, "I can't understand it. I don't know why he steals pencils. He doesn't need them. Every week I bring him a whole box of pencils from my office."

LIE DETECTION EXAMINATION A PREVENTIVE

The best method of controlling the internal pilferer, the dishonest employee, is by the installation of a routine periodic lie detection screening examination. The person who is not psychologically a criminal, who just takes things because they are there, is not going to take things if he knows that he will be questioned every six months or every year and asked, "Have you stolen anything in the last six months, or since the last examination?"

In practice, the reduction of pilferage by lie detection examinations has been effective. A retail drug chain in the midwest which installed the system cut losses from pilferage over eighty percent in the first year of operation.

REFER NEUROTICS TO CLINICAL SOURCES

In the third case, that of the neurotic criminal, there is only one way to handle them, and that is by referral to clinical sources for help. How does that help the store? It is the surest way to eliminate repetition.

It has been claimed that the neurotic thief never takes a lot of things in the course of his day. In contradiction to the claim, there was one neurotic employee who stole 450 items in the course of a year, including many items which were hardly negligible in value—a silver service, china, valuable linens, drapery material, and many other household items. He covered the field. Why would anybody want that much?

At the age of nine, he had been introduced into homosexual practices by an old man who gave him twenty-five cents. For several years after that, he continued in this pattern to pick up a little spending money. Older men would give him 25c or 50c for his participation in homosexual activity. He knew it wasn't the proper way to live and never was happy living that way. He tried, on occasion, to break away but usually reverted again for profit.

Finally, he left home and shared an apartment with a man. However, this was not an overt homosexual relationship. The boy had an intense emotional attachment to the man, and at a deep psychological level he was identifying himself as the man's wife. His stealing was an attempt to furnish the home—you might say, his dowry.

One important answer to the maladjusted person who is apprehended in our stores is to refer such an individual to a psychologist or a psychological clinic for personality help and rehabilitation. To prevent crime we must first prevent the criminal.

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Edited by Paul B. Weston

The "How-To" of Hip Shooting

By L. L. "Chuck" Cheshire

EDITOR'S NOTE: *"Chuck" Cheshire is the product of 33 years of competitive shooting. For the past ten years he has specialized in combat shooting techniques, and has assisted in the instruction of thousands of police officers in California and Nevada.*

Chuck is noted not only for his ability to demonstrate effective combat shooting, but also for his contributions to the technique of mass instruction in practical pistol shooting. He represents the Walter Lookabaugh Company, West Coast representatives of the Smith and Wesson Manufacturing Company.

HIP shooting is punching. The muzzle of the pistol or revolver is punched toward an opponent very much as a professional prize-fighter directs a blow at the body of an adversary. The shooter's wrist is locked, his grip is clenched around his gun, and his elbow is in a direct line between his body and the weapon. As the gun is drawn from the holster in defensive shooting at close range, the shooter drops into a slight crouch, and starts the punching movement. At the same time he directs his gaze at the lower center of his opponent's mid-section, and continues the forward movement of the hand and gun until it moves into his secondary vision.

Moving the gun forward into the secondary vision utilizes the angle of peripheral vision in assuming a position in which the forearm is level with the ground—subconsciously the shooter adjusts the position of his forearm and gun from visual cues as they come into view.

THE POSITION

In this type of defensive shooting the best position is one that permits rapid adjustment of fire to the right or left. Therefore, the shooter should face his target (or opponent) squarely, with the weight of his body evenly distributed on both feet in a slightly forward position. Both heels are on the ground, but slightly more weight is placed on the balls of the feet. The depth of the crouch depends entirely upon the individual. A slight crouch is the best starting position until the individual has sufficient practice to achieve a position which is comfortable and from which he can accurately direct fire.

The shooter practices going into position until he has learned sufficient coordination to groove the punching motion of the gun muzzle. Visual accomodation assists the muscles in bringing the gun's muzzle into position. The shooter must learn to develop an affinity for this position; it is a feeling that if the "punch" could be continued right down to the target it would hit the spot at which the punch was directed—the spot where the shooter was looking as he went into position and swung his gun's muzzle forward. Once "grooved," the punching position of the hand and arm remain the same, body movements correct for minor errors in impact or in changing to other targets.

The most important single factor in directing fire accurately from the hip is the manner in which the forward movement of the arm is made. The shooter must keep a tight grip, a locked wrist, and an elbow directly behind the gun as he punches the muzzle toward the center of his target and as he looks directly at the spot he wants to hit. A forward movement in which the elbow is not behind the gun would be a poor punching maneuver and in defensive shooting usually results in shots off the target in a direction away from the strong hand of the shooter —to the left for right-handed shooters. Failure to concentrate vision on the desired impact area also ruins muscular coordination as the arm settles into firing position.

A coach — another policeman or a friend — can check vertical direction of a position by standing about fifteen to twenty feet to one side and checking the forearm level. The lateral direction of the gun toward the target can be checked by the shooter. It is simply a matter of looking down and up, from muzzle to target, to ascertain if the weapon is directed toward the target, or whether it is pointed to the right or left of the aiming area.

A mirror is a great aid in checking the hip shooting position. The three most important points to check on in hip shooting—after an inspection of the weapon to make certain it is unloaded—are as follows: (1) where the muzzle of the gun is pointing, (2) the position of the elbow behind the gun, and (3) whether or not the forearm is level (parallel) with the ground.

TRIGGER PRESSURE

A factor which can ruin the accuracy of hip shooting is the double-action trigger pressure. A "slap" of the trigger can jar the gun away from the correct line of fire. The trigger pressure can be applied very rapidly, but it must be accomplished

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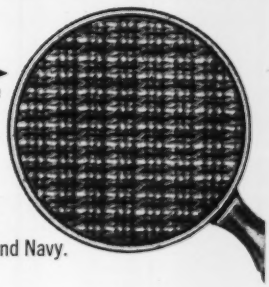

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without moving the gun away from where it is directed. The best trigger pressure is applied straight through—without hesitancy or pause.

A tight grip is very helpful in keeping the muzzle on target during the trigger pressure period. It also helps in maintaining a locked wrist and in recovering position after a shot is fired.

A visual check on ability to press the trigger straight back in a rapid and continuous movement, which does not disturb the aiming position, is possible by looking down and watching for muzzle deflections as the trigger is pressed, or by again using a mirror as a training device. The slightest movement is readily detected in a mirror and correction is simple after detection.

One of the common faults of shooters who seek to develop ability at hip shooting without probing into the fundamentals of directed fire is that of "milking" the gun with a convulsive trigger pressure. Milking results initially from lack of a firm grip, but the slap-like-movement of the finger against the trigger completes a fault which can be easily corrected by proper grip and trigger pressure.

RANGE FIRING

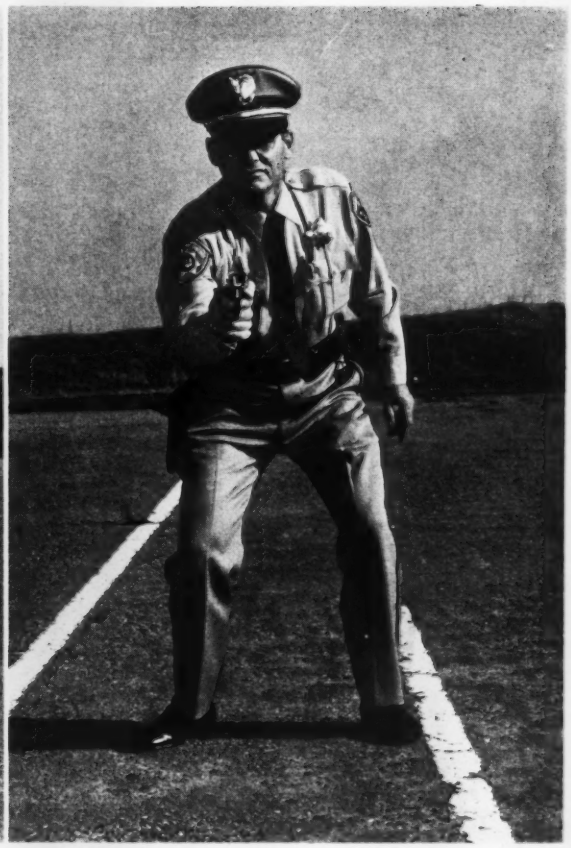
Actual range practice is the only means for positively determining whether or not the gun is being punched forward correctly. As more targets are fired the shooter develops an instinctual behavior every time he shoots from the hip. Dry firing — with the empty gun in front of a mirror or with the help of another policeman — can be a fine supplement to range practice so long as sufficient time is spent on the range to check the accuracy of fire.

Practice should start with a single silhouette target — the outline of an opponent — and progress to shooting at two targets to the right and left front of the shooter, and then extend to any arrangement of two or more targets simulating the positions of criminals in armed conflict with police.

Initial firing practice must permit observation of hits by the shooter. Light conditions in front of, or behind, the targets on an outdoor range will usually permit observation of hits while firing, but it may be necessary to install additional lights on an indoor range to permit immediate observation of bullets as they pierce the target.

Observation of fire is vital as a training aid. The shooter sees the effects of his fire and adjusts his position to remedy the inaccuracies of his marksmanship as they occur. This procedure develops the "feel" that is vital to accuracy in directing fire from the hip position.

It is during this stage that the shooter learns the body movements necessary to adjust the direction of fire. Vertical correction is made by increasing the crouch to move the point of impact down, or by straightening up from the basic position to move the bullets upward. Slight



(Left) There's strength in this position. The locked wrist, level forearm, and elbow behind the gun, distribute the effect of recoil to the body of the shooter. Firmly planted on both feet and with his weight distribution slightly forward, the shooter can easily absorb recoil from heavy calibre weapons. The gun shown is one of the Smith and Wesson Magnum revolvers designed for police use. Note that it is well out from the body and in the range of secondary vision.

(Right) John Mahe, combat shooting instructor of the California Highway Patrol, demonstrates the basic hip shooting position. Well-balanced and deadly, Mahe punches his gun forward with his elbow moving into position behind the weapon.

horizontal corrections are made by swinging the entire body, almost from the ankles. Major corrections necessary in moving from target to target require flexing of the knees and hips, but again the entire body is moved.

The observation of each hit on the target is necessary during the training phase as most shooters go through an over-correction stage in hip shooting. It is through watching the effect of each shot that a shooter learns to "groove" the position of his weapon for first-shot effectiveness.

Training for first-shot effectiveness pays off in combat, when bullet impact can not usually be observed because of light conditions, the opponent's clothing, or a simple lack of time.

INEXPENSIVE LIFE INSURANCE

The Practical Pistol Course has established seven yards as the maximum range for effective fire from the hip position. The next stage of this fine combat course is at twenty-five yards and involves double-action aimed fire.

In situations in which an officer is required to defend himself at ranges between seven yards and twenty-five yards it is up to the individual officer to decide whether the situation permits the luxury of moving into a point-shoulder position — midway between directed hip shooting and aimed fire. The officer's life will be at stake and only he can make this decision.

As the distance to the target is increased it is only natural that the accuracy of directed fire from the hip diminishes. On the other hand, only hip shooting gives great rapidity in getting off the first shot.

Hip shooting is defensive. It is utilized when a police officer must defend himself from an armed opponent firing at him at close range. It presupposes insufficient time to move into a point-shoulder position. It is the answer to a policeman's problem when the chips are down and his life can be forfeit. It is life insurance with "cheap" premiums—just the time spent on practice. ★★★

KNOW YOUR LAW

A Special Section of the Journal Devoted to Legal Questions of Direct Concern to Every Police Officer

By Francis C. Sullivan, Professor of Law, Loyola University

The Res Gestae Exception To The Hearsay Rule

IN the course of a police investigation it is not at all unusual for an officer to be faced with the necessity of determining whether or not certain testimony of a witness may be used at a subsequent trial as an exception to the Hearsay Rule. One of the most difficult of such determinations is met when the exception in question is that known as the Res Gestae Exception.

The Res Gestae Exception has traditionally been the broadest exception to the Hearsay Rule, covering a multitude of sins as some authorities have pointed out. This exception developed over the years through application to a wide variety of different factual situations and it thus tends to be the most vague and troublesome of the exceptions to the Hearsay Rule, lacking in that degree of preciseness normally found in the law. Because of this it is possible here only to point out the general application of the exception, and the officer faced with a possible res gestae situation would be well advised to submit the problem immediately to the proper legal advisor for an opinion. The answer to these problems can be found only in an exhaustive review of the decisions of the courts of the particular state; there can be no "school solution" to res gestae problems.

The Res Gestae Exception is different in nature and in scope in different states. Originally this doctrine allowed the use in evidence of words, normally inadmissible as hearsay, if they accompanied and formed a part of the main fact in issue in the particular case—one of the elements of the crime which is the subject of the prosecution, for instance. Many states, however, have now broadened the exception by allowing the use of words forming a part of any relevant act or condition, whether or not such act or condition is the main fact in issue in the case.

Most of us would agree that words accompanying an act must be considered with the act itself if we are to understand the real nature of the act, as an apparently innocent act may be illegal because of the words used, or an apparently criminal act may be entirely innocent when considered in the light of the words which form a part of the act. The words attached to an act thus become crucial many times as giving meaning to the particular act, and the function of the Res Gestae Exception is to allow the use of such words in evidence when, but for this exception, a court would be required to exclude the words from its consideration as being hearsay.

The prime requirement for application of this exception is that there be a close relationship in point of time between the words and the act in question. No specific time requirement has been, or could be created, however, and as a result the courts differ widely on this point and generally determine the time factor on the basis of the circumstances of the particular case.

Perhaps the best and most widely used test to determine whether the statement and act are so closely related in point of time as to justify the application of this exception is to consider whether the words actually form a part of the entire act. Is the statement in question really a part of the act or is it only incidental to the act? If the speaker had time to reflect and formulate his statement a court will be very reluctant to admit the statement. It is the fact that he statement is spontaneous and part of the act that tends to give reliabiliy to the words, and it is only this that will justify the use of a hearsay statement in evidence considering the dangers inherent in hearsay evidence.

The Doctrine of Excited Utterances arose as a specialized application of the Res Gestae Exception, and in many states is still considered as a part of that exception. The tendency, however, seems to be to treat excited utterances as a separate exception to the Hearsay Rule, of equal status with the Res Gestae Exception. This doctrine permits the use in evidence of a statement, normally inadmissible as hearsay, which is made under the stress of excitement produced through the happening of some unusual and startling event and which is also made at a time so close to the particular event that the speaker had no opportunity to reflect or falsify the statement.

The courts have stated that the basis for this exception is that the excitement tends to add reliability to the spontaneous statement, but many psychologists dis-

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pute this and believe that excitement rather tends to distort both the observation and judgment of a person. It may be that the real reason for the exception is to be found simply in the necessity of considering such statements if the courts are to be in a position to reconstruct the actual facts and determine the liability accordingly.

As can be seen, these exceptions do not detract from the basic policy of the Hearsay Rule—to prohibit the use in evidence of statements not made under oath and not subject to cross-examination because of their unreliability. Rather, the exceptions recognize that the strict application of any rule may lead to injustice. Certain circumstances make it reasonable to accept hearsay statements as being more probably true than not. All of the exceptions to the Hearsay Rule are based upon such a determination, and such evidence is admitted to enable the court to reach a just solution to the particular case. The rules of evidence are simply a means of determining the truth, and, strict as they may seem, are a fundamental protection for an accused.

★★★

YALE UNIVERSITY OFFERS FELLOWSHIPS IN TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

The Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University has announced the availability of fellowships for the 1960-61 academic year to be awarded to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and would like to enter the profession of traffic engineering as career.

The fellowships cover a full academic year of graduate study, starting in September, 1960 and terminating the following May. They provide a living stipend of $1,400.00 disbursed at the rate of $175.00 per month for a period of eight months, while a student is enrolled. The fellowships also provide the tuition of $800.00, which amounts to a total value of $2,200.00 for each fellowship. The fellowships are made available to the Bureau through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundations, the Esso Safety Foundation, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and The James S. Kemper Foundation.

The Bureau also offers tuition scholarships to qualified municipal and state highway engineers who will receive financial aid from their employers while undertaking the graduate work. This arrangement is considered by many employers to be a form of in-service training.

Applications for admission and further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred W. Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Connecticut. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded to those applicants with highest qualifications. The closing date for filing applications is April 1, 1960. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a successful candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated.

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I A A I

International Association of Arson Investigators

The Detroit Arson Squad

By Detective Inspector Glenn D. Bennett

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Inspector Bennett, a veteran police officer and investigator, has been a member of the Detroit Police Department for twenty-two years, a member of the Detroit Arson Squad for twelve years and is presently Commanding Officer of this unit. He is a graduate of the University of Detroit School of Law and a member of the Michigan State Bar Association. He is immediate Past-President of the International Association of Arson Investigators; Chairman of the Committee on Arson and Fire Investigation of the National Fire Protection Association; Member of the Committee on Arson of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; and a Member of the Fire Prevention Committee for the Greater Detroit Board of Commerce.*

Inspector Bennett has served as a lecturer at the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, Wayne State University, University of Detroit, Purdue University, Ohio State University, Hofstra College, New York, and at the Louisiana State Fire Marshals Seminar.

BACK in 1921, certain areas in the City of Detroit were literally being burned to the ground. The incendiary fire loss amounted to well over $1,000,000 as a result of fires set to defraud insurance companies.

On the lower east side of the city many of the small frame homes were set close together and connected by high board fences to dilapidated frame sheds and barns, all of them just like tinder. The out-buildings were used to stable horses belonging to the old fashioned junk peddler who plied his trade through the back alleys of the city with his horse and wagon.

When business decreased and the returns from scrap metal, paper and junk were poor these individuals insured their horses for large sums, removed them from the building (replacing them with older horses, ready for the "glue pot") poured kerosene around the interior and set them on fire.

These fires not only consumed the stables involved but on several occasions extended to the attached dwellings endangering the lives of the occupants and causing considerable property damage. In one instance the resultant fire burned down almost a whole city block.

The situation became so critical that the Fire Commission requested the Police Department to assign two Detectives to assist in the investigation of these fires.

Address: Inspector Glenn D. Bennett, City of Detroit Fire Department, 250 W. Larned Street, Detroit 26, Michigan.

During the course of the subsequent investigation, a dangerous and well-organized arson ring was uncovered and smashed. This ring, composed of insurance brokers, adjustors and imported professional "torches" would arrange a destructive fire for a small fee, making sure that the property to be destroyed was well over-insured.

The request for the police to assist in the investigation of fires brought about one of the most unique organizations in the history and field of arson investigation. The authorities of both departments were quick to recognize the value of collaborating in the suppression of arson, and as a result the Detroit Police and Fire Department Arson Squad was established as a part of the Fire Prevention Division. The Fire Marshall delegated the authority — granted to him by City Charter to "investigate fires for cause" — to this squad. A police officer was placed in charged.

From that time until now, thirty-eight years later, arson investigation in Detroit has been conducted as a joint police and fire department responsibility.

Personalities played a large part in the formation and continuance of this bureau, and the amicable relations between the two departments has been a major factor toward making the bureau a success.

Personnel of the bureau come from both departments, and the investigating teams consist of a Fire Inspector and a member of the Police Detective Division working together, jointly responsible for their assigned duties.

Under the authority granted by City Charter, the six Fire Inspectors assigned to the bureau are sworn-in as special police officers and given full police powers, including the right of arrest. The six police officers are appointed by the Fire Marshal as fire investigators.

Members recruited for the bureau are selected from both departments, and preference is given those who have some specialized ability in a particular field such as photography, chemistry, electricity, law, handling of juveniles, etc., thus enlarging the possible scope of investigation into diversified fields of activity. Aptitude for criminal investigation, ability to make reports, ability to interview, good memory and powers of observation, tact, sound judgment, even temperament and good physical condition are other requisites.

The Fire Inspectors selected have had several years of fire fighting experience giving them a broad knowledge of the means and methods used to extinguish fires, and the manner in which fires of different types will burn. They know "how" to look in order to determine the origin of the fire, and what they should naturally expect to find when it is located. The Fire Inspector also receives training in the Fire Marshal's Division in fire prevention and building inspection which helps him to recognize fire hazards and violations of the City Codes that may have been responsible for fires or which were a contributing factor.

The police officer is thoroughly familiar with the law of arrest, search and seizure, the rules for preserving and handling evidence, and the procedures for the preparation and presentation of cases in court. He also has been trained to investigate crimes of all nature, to interrogate suspects and interview witnesses.

This combination of members of both departments utilizes to the greatest extent the knowledge and experience of both the fire officer and the police officer. Experience indicates that ultimately each becomes proficient in the other's field and is capable of handling a case from the fire's inception to its final conclusion in court.

The fire-police combination has led to one other important result; authority and responsibility for the investigation of incendiary fires rests with the Arson Bureau from the time of the fire until the case is officially closed, thus avoiding the inefficiency which usually results from the shifting of responsibility between departments.

In addition to functioning as an investigative agency, the Arson Bureau is also organized on an emergency basis providing twenty-four hour coverage for the entire city. This allows members of the Bureau to respond immediately to alarms of fires or explosions and to begin the investigation while the Fire Department is still at the scene. In this manner, much vital information is gathered which would be impossible to obtain at a later date. To facilitate this procedure, the bureau vehicles are equipped with two-way radios on Fire Department frequency.

While the Arson Bureau specializes in the investigation, apprehension and prosecution of persons suspected of setting incendiary fires, it also investigates all fires of possible incendiary origin, as well as explosions involving fires, and all fires in which persons have sustained death or injury. Each year many fires, of which the Fire Department is not notified, are referred to this Bureau by the Police Department for investigation, and a majority of these prove to be of incendiary origin.

Essentially the Bureau operates for the purpose of determining whether or not any criminal act has been committed in connection with fire, and for this reason a fire investigation must begin one step ahead of nearly all other types of criminal investigation, in that it is often necessary for the arson investigator to first determine that a crime has been committed.

The author and Robert C. Lyons, Senior Chemist in the Detroit Laboratory inspect a vapor trap for traces of inflammable liquid extracted from suspected evidence through high vacuum distillation.

For purposes of this discussion, incendiary fires encountered by the investigator are divided into several classifications.

FRAUD FIRES

Fraud fires are set for the purpose of collecting insurance. The number of fires occurring in this category is largely governed by the economic trend, and a sharp decline in the economic standards can cause an outbreak of this type of fire.

PYROMANIAC FIRES

These are fires set by persons suffering from mental illnesses of all degrees generally called pyromaniacs. This is not an exact classification from a psychiatric point of view, but is generally used and accepted in the Arson field.

Persons responsible for such fires fall into no particular category as they may be found in all walks of life and at any age. In addition, they may be either psychotic (mental disorder) or psychopathic (personality disorder). Those who are found to be psychotic are committed to mental institutions. The psychopathic individuals show unusual behavior patterns but are

International Association of Arson Investigators

Notice of Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the International Association of Arson Investigators will be held on Tuesday, April 26, 1960 at 8:00 p.m. in the Purdue Memorial Center. As in previous years, this meeting will be held in conjunction with the Arson Investigators Seminar at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. All members of the International Association of Arson Investigators are urged to attend.

The Board of Directors Meeting will be held on Sunday, April 24, 1960, at 7:30 p.m., C.S.T., in the Purdue Memorial Center.

WILLIAM D. ROSSITER, *President*
International Association of
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SAMUEL T. SIDES, *Secy.-Treas.*
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considered to be legally sane and therefore are prosecuted in court.

Nearly all such fires are set during the night hours and many are in residential areas. They present unusual difficulty to the investigator because of the lack of motive which in nearly all other types of criminal offenses tends to narrow the list of suspects.

Where the pathological fire setter is concerned, nearly everyone is a possible suspect and the activities of the responsible person are frequently not even known to their intimates. These people, because of their mental condition, are not subject to the checks and controls which normally result from the knowledge that there will surely be a vigorous investigation and prosecution. The problem is further accentuated in that they have little regard for the lives or property of others.

REVENGE FIRES

Fires set for revenge are actually in the nature of assaults by fire. They account for a considerable percentage of the total of incendiary fires. In many cases it is difficult to distinguish a so-called pyromaniac fire from a revenge fire since in both cases the perpetrator is usually under severe emotional strain. The difference is that the revenge fire is nearly always directed against a particular individual and the pyromaniac fire has been set to satisfy some other erotic compulsive urge. Most of the revenge fires occur as a result of marital triangles or romantic entanglements.

Fires or threats of fire resulting from group tensions or hatreds also fall into this category. With the constantly shifting character of many neighborhood areas, controversies, racial and otherwise, are frequently in evidence. These situations contain explosive possibilities and require close cooperation between the Arson Bureau, the police precincts involved and social agencies in order to keep it under control.

Sabotage may also be classified in the revenge category. With the present world situation as it is, and recognizing the potential for tremendous damage to our production efforts through sabotage, fires in industrial installations are thoroughly investigated to determine the actual cause.

FIRES TO CONCEAL OTHER CRIMES

Fires of this type usually occur principally to destroy the evidence of breaking and enterings. Frequently, this type of fire will not be recognized until the investigation by this bureau. Complainants in these cases usually attribute any loss discovered, and damage caused, to the result of the fire. This method is also used to conceal a larceny, loss, or an embezzlement as well as various other crimes.

In several instances fire was used to conceal the crime of murder and the Arson Bureau was successful in assisting the Homicide Bureau of the Police Department in obtaining convictions in these cases. Any fire wherein a death results is approached and investigated from this criminal angle; using all the precautions necessary to prevent disturbances of the evidence, as in any homicide.

Such fires as described in this category require close working arrangements with other Bureaus of the Police Department since in most cases the fire is more or less incidental to the original crime.

JUVENILE ARSON OR FIRE SETTING

All types of news media have been featuring the juvenile delinquency problem and how it has increased to an alarming degree in the last few years. The same trend is evident where fires involving juveniles are concerned. Statistics indicate that this type of fire ranks second on the list of fire causes.

Juvenile delinquency presents the same serious problem to this bureau as it does to all other branches of police activity. Our records indicate that juvenile fire-setting varies almost proportionately with all other types of juvenile offenses. Concentration of investigative efforts in this particular category revealed some alarming figures.

About seven hundred-fifty fires a year occur under the classification of Kids and Matches. With our present complement of personnel we have been able to investigate some 30% of these fires and nearly half of those investigated were reclassified as Juvenile Arson. Of the 70% of fires not investigated how many will fall into the incendiary classification?

This situation has led to a request in the last two budgets for the assignment of two uniformed officers from the Youth Bureau to be trained in arson investigation and to be assigned to work solely on juvenile caused fires.

HOTEL FIRES

Fires occurring in hotels have been responsible for the loss of a great number of lives and tremendous fire damage to property throughout the country. The majority of such fires were caused by carelessness and negligence on the part of guests while smoking. Delay in giving the alarm also contributed greatly to loss of life and property.

Consequently, in order to alleviate this hazard and prevent future disasters, a State law and corresponding City ordinance were passed in 1947 prescribing fire regulations for hotels, rooming houses and places of public lodging. It was made a violation of the law to cause a fire in a hotel, rooming house or place of public abode through careless smoking or failure to notify the Fire Department when a fire occurred.

The Arson Bureau investigates all such fires and issues a summons or makes arrests where necessary. The information is then turned over to the Enforcement Section of the Fire Prevention Division, and persons responsible for the fires are generally taken to court. In most of the cases a conviction is obtained which results in a fine or jail sentence for the offender. This record is made possible by the splendid cooperation extended by the courts of the City of Detroit, where such cases are heard.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

To assist the investigator in determining the cause of questionable fires, a complete laboratory is maintained by the Fire Department under the direction of a Senior Chemist, specifically designed for arson detection and fire prevention.

Materials submitted for analysis are classified as to their chemical and physical properties and identified. Many an arsonist has been amazed to find that his means of setting the fire had been discovered and traced back to their source. New techniques are constantly being developed in this field which are of invaluable aid to the investigators. One of these techniques pioneered in Detroit's laboratory was responsible for solving several cases where flammable liquids were used to conceal the crime of murder.

Also available to the Arson Bureau are the facilities of an excellent scientific crime laboratory maintained by the Police Department, which is capable of performing many operations from the relatively simple spot test for blood to the highly technical spectrographic analysis.

There are many occasions where very small amounts of flammable liquids are involved which require micro-distillation and the use of highly technical equipment not ordinarily available in the police scientific laboratory; the Ethyl Corporation has placed its facilities and highly skilled personnel at our disposal.

All members of the Bureau are trained to take photographs of the scenes of incendiary fires and of the evidence found at the scene. A photographic laboratory containing camera and processing equipment is supplied by the Fire Department. This enables the officer to literally transport the scene of the fire to the court room before the jury's eyes.

Last, but not least, is the polygraph machine, commonly known as the "lie detector," which is under the direction of the Police Scientific Bureau. Wonderful results have been obtained through its use, frequently helping to point the finger of guilt at the suspect or clearing him of any complicity in the crime. Many

NOTICE TO I.A.A.I., MEMBERS

POLICE with the largest paid non-captive circulation of any periodical exclusively in the law enforcement field is now the official publication of the International Association of Arson Investigators. As a regular feature of the Journal, a Special Section in every issue is devoted to *Arson Investigation* as a forum and clearinghouse for the professional exchange of ideas and information directed toward the project or arson control and prevention. In order to insure that the materials published in this Special Section are made available to its people, membership in the IAAI automatically carries with it a subscription to the Journal.

A Special Invitation

A cordial invitation is extended to workers in the field of arson investigation to submit articles of from 1500 to 2500 words for possible publication in the Arson Section, dealing with the techniques of arson investigation; modus operandi of the arsonist; searching the crime scene; care and preservation of evidence; report writing; organizing the case for prosecution; on the witness stand; law of evidence; interesting and unusual cases in terms of the MO or the nature of evidence developed; the interview and interrogation of witnesses and suspects; use of the polygraph; the female arsonist; the juvenile offender — and other materials of direct interest to arson investigators. All manuscripts will receive prompt and careful attention. Photographic illustrations are especially acceptable wherever the author feels they will serve the interests of the text material. Send all manuscripts to . . .

V. A. LEONARD, *Editor*
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PS—Also invited for publication in the Arson Section are announcements concerning forthcoming Arson Institutes, Seminars and Conferences—and other news items from the field.

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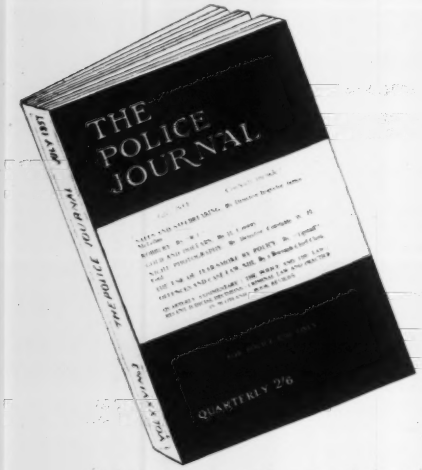

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times the information gained by its use has opened up new fields of investigation, subsequently leading to a successful solution and conclusion of the case.

The successful operation of the Arson Bureau is, to a great extent, dependent upon the cooperation received from the officers and men of the Fire Fighting Division. Without their aid, the investigator, in many instances, would be faced with the extremely difficult problem of determining the point of origin of a fire.

Frequently, alert firemen have called the investigators attention to peculiar circumstances surrounding a fire. Several incidents have occurred where they have recognized an arson fire and extinguished it with such rapidity and care that the major portion of the evidence was still preserved and intact when the investigator arrived at the scene.

Chiefs of the different battalions do not hesitate in calling for the Arson Squad immediately upon finding anything which appears to be out of the ordinary.

The officers and men of the Fire Department are a necessary adjunct in any criminal prosecution. They are considered the experts in their field and we rely upon them to establish the cause and bring out any of the peculiar characteristics of the fire.

The Fire Commission, too, has done everything in it's power to provide the Arson Bureau with all the modern equipment and apparatus necessary to conduct this type of work. They have made it possible for some members of the Bureau to attend the Arson Seminar held each year at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana. Since 1945, when the first training course for persons interested in the detection and investigation of arson was held, the Purdue Seminar has achieved international recognition as the center for this type of specialized training.

It is important to mention in this brief narration the role played by the Communication Division of the Fire Department. Through their radio facilities they constantly keep the Arson Bureau informed of what fires are occurring in the city and relaying information from the Chiefs as to the probable cause. Many unnecessary and useless trips are avoided through their timely and efficient service.

In conclusion let us propose this question: How does the operation of one small segment of the municipal government affect the individual, property owner or taxpayer?

As an individual it directly affects his pocketbook. During the years since 1921, Detroit fire insurance rates have markedly decreased. This is particularly true of dwelling insurance rates, which directly benefits the greatest number of individual citizens.

As a taxpayer he can be assured that twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, he is receiving the finest protection obtainable through a first class, efficient Fire Department, and an alert, wide awake Police Department, of which the Arson Bureau is proud to be a part. ★★★

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY

The Big Count — 1960

By John I. Griffin

GROWTH OF THE CENSUS

ARTICLE I, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States provides for a decennial enumeration of the population, primarily for the purpose of apportioning representatives in the House of Representatives. Ever since the first census, taken in 1790, the decennial census of population has been the largest single statistical operation in the United States. It is from the census that most of the basic data on our people and their characteristics are obtained. Every dwelling place in the nation will be visited by representatives of the Bureau of the Census beginning April 1. Every law enforcement officer will be both a source of a user of census data. For the first time since 1950 police departments will have available complete information about the people they serve. After a decade of dramatic changes the BIG COUNT 1960 will provide a benchmark, a summing up and a jumping off point for estimating the future.

The first census of 1790 was taken in the face of much distrust. Many suspected that the enumeration was a scheme to increase taxes, while others felt it was against God's law and sighted the story of how David brought down the wrath of heaven by "numbering" the children of Israel. As might be suspected the results of the first census were not without error. In fact, the Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, wrote in 1791 when sending a copy of the census to a correspondent "I enclose a copy of our census, which, so far as it is written in black ink, is founded on actual returns, what is in red ink being conjectured, but very near the truth. Making very small allowances for omissions, which we know to have been very great, we may safely say we are above 4 millions."

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT IN 1960

Among the principal changes in methods for the 1960 census is the use of new equipment. Not only will this new equipment permit gains of twelve to eighteen months in the release of tabulations but the experience with this new equipment will have a lasting effect on all statistical data processing procedures. It is well to recall that the growth of the census, half a century ago, resulted in inventions by employees of the Bureau of the Census which led to the present International Business Machines Corporation (Dr. Herman Hollerith) and Remington Rand (James Power). While Univac was used for compiling some of the 1950 census, the present census will be the first completely mechanized operation. Since the speed built into modern electronic computers cannot be effectively utilized without the speeding up of the input of data, the device known as FOSDIC has been developed. FOSDIC (film optical sensing device for input to computers) is used to read the questionnaire form which will be filled out by the enumerators during the course of the census. All data to be tabulated will be recorded on the forms by means of positioned marks (check boxes). The completed questionnaires will be photographed on 16 millimeter microfilm, and FOSDIC scans each frame of microfilm at the rate of about 100 to 200 a minute. It automatically reads, codes, and records on magnetic tape. It is expected that the population schedules will be processed and the count obtained from the machines by the end of October 1960, a remarkable achievement when we remember that the census will probably show a population of over 180,000,000.

EXTENSION OF SAMPLING

Sampling was used to a limited extent in the 1950 census. In 1960 the complete enumeration will be limited to only seven inquiries: name, address, relation to head of household, sex, color or race, month and year of birth, and marital status. Information on other subjects will be collected from a 25 percent sample of households. The use of sampling permits coverage of more items in the census, faster compilation, and lower costs. In most of the United States the collection of census data will be divided into two stages, the first being the complete census canvass and the second the collection of data for the sample questions. About 160,000 enumerators will be used in the first stage and about one-third of them will be retained for the second stage operation. The 100 percent questions will be distributed in advance through the Post Office, this being the first time that self-enumeration has been used. The self-enumeration is followed up by the visit of the enumerators. With substantially complete

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public cooperation, it is anticipated that excellent results will be obtained.

SMALL AREA DATA

Law enforcement agencies are particularly interested in census data for areas smaller than the county. Such areas include census tracts and blocks. A census tract is a small geographical area into which cities and their environs have been divided for statistical purposes. The average tract includes about 4,000 people and perhaps ten to twenty blocks. The originator of the census tract idea was Dr. Walter Laidlaw of the New York Federation of Churches. He persuaded the Bureau of the Census to tabulate population data for New York City on this basis in the 1910 census. The Census of 1940 and 1950 contained census tract reports. Many police departments have laid out the boundaries of their precincts or districts so as to conform to tract boundaries. In some cities tract and block numbers are coded on arrest and crime complaint data. The 1960 census should cause an even wider acceptance of small area data if the local law enforcement agencies are alert to the importance of these data. Nearly every city of 50,000 or more will have been divided into tracts by the time of the 1960 census, and for most cities of 100,000 and over the entire standard metropolitan area will have been tracted. Statistics on housing characteristics will be presented by blocks for cities of 50,000 and over. Some 133 smaller communities have already made special arrangements whereby block statistics for their communities will be made available on a cost basis. Cooperation between police, business, and social agencies is very desirable to assure the tabulation of useful small area data.

The 1960 housing census, which is taken at the same time as the census of population, will provide a great deal of information by block. This will include such items as condition of structure, number of rooms, tenure status, contract rent, value, water supply, bathtub or shower, toilet and, on a sample basis, information on elevators, telephone, heating equipment and items of home appliances. The information on rent and/or value of housing, taken in connection with the sample question in the census of population on earnings, will do much to indicate the economic characteristics of small areas of our cities.

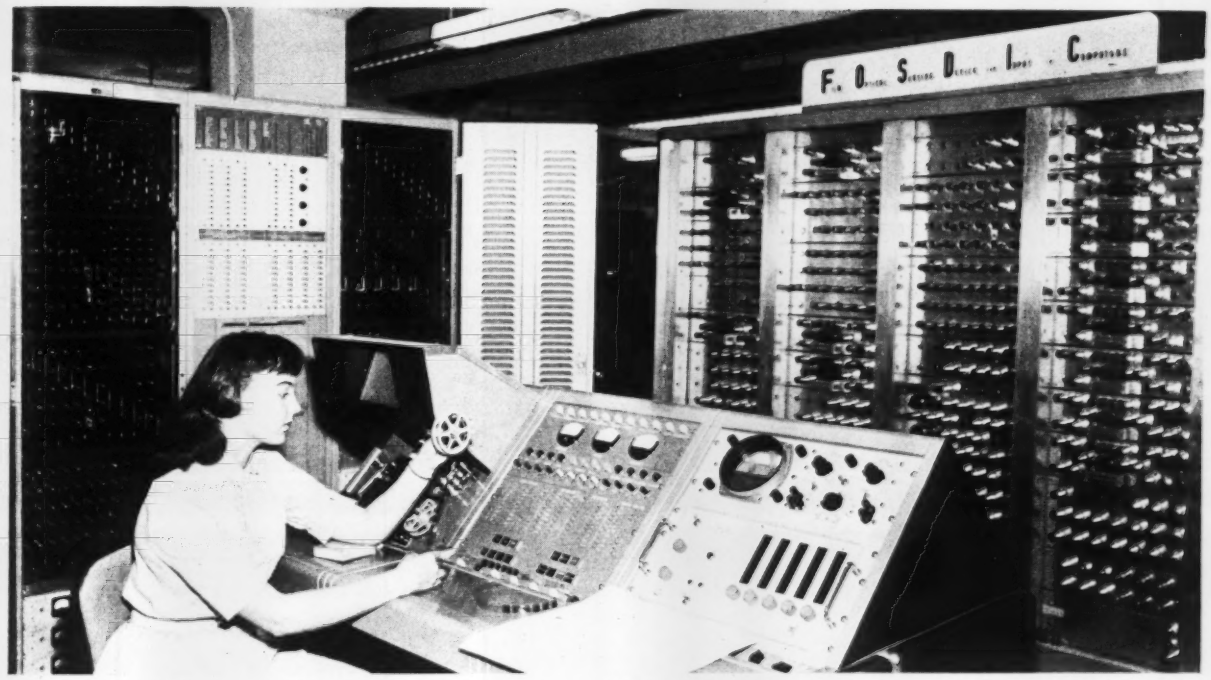
At Random...

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Deputy Chief Edward M. Toothman has described in the September 1959 Issue of *The Police Chief* the process of crime analysis in his department. The Crime Analysis Unit has available punch cards showing the date, time, location, type of assignment for each assignment broadcast to a patrol car. An analysis of the "called-for-services" led to a review of the beat layout. Chief Toothman wrote "we concluded that traditional methods of manpower distribution had one major weakness in that they are based on averages." A Special Duty Detail was established, which is a flexible striking force, not encumbered with assignments and the making of reports.

STATISTICAL CONTROVERSY

Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz of Kings County, New York, set off a controversy as a consequence of certain data which he submitted on September 24, 1959, to the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency. Since the statistics on arrests published by the New York Police Department do not classify individuals by race, Judge Leibowitz drew upon the statistics of the Domestic Relations Court, Warwick Training School, Brooklyn House of Detention, and Sing Sing and Elmira Prisons for which a racial breakdown is available. The figures presented for the Domestic Relations Court showed for Puerto Ricans that they constituted 22.3% of juvenile delinquency adjudications as against 7.2% of the total population who are classified as Puerto Ricans. In the Brooklyn House of Detention, with a total of 893 inmates, 20.8% were Puerto Ricans, 46.3% Negro and 32.9% white. About the same time, Mr. Charles F. Preusse, City Administrator, pointed out that the number of Puerto Rican children in New York City involved in police action is "small compared to the total number of Puerto Rican children in the city . . . nevertheless, the rate of delinquency is



The electronic processing of large masses of data saves time and money. Operator shown seated at the controls of the FOSDIC machine which will be used in the 1960 census.

. . . certainly greater than in Puerto Rico itself." He pointed out that about one in every four Puerto Rican children in the city is included in public-assistance cases.

SOURCES OF STATISTICS ON CRIME AND CORRECTION

An important review of the sources of criminal statistics in the United States, written by Dr. Ronald H. Beattie of the California Department of Justice, has appeared in the September 1959 *Journal* of the American Statistical Association. He concludes that "there is no really satisfactory source of information which can be used to show the amount of crime, the number of offenders, or the particular handling of them for the United States as a whole." While a few states and some localities publish fairly comprehensive information on the crime situation, the lack of comparability and the incompleteness of the data make it impossible to reach general conclusions regarding crime throughout the country. The data on the amount of crime and the number of arrests are regarded by Dr. Beattie as the "weakest and least comparable" of all the statistical areas because of the thousands of individual law enforcement agencies performing the crime reporting function. This fact also leads Dr. Beattie to state that "it is utterly impossible to assure any real comparability in the data" reported and compiled in the Uniform Crime Reports. He feels that until the time comes when offenses reported to the police can be subjected to uniform analysis from the original crime reports and classified into more meaningful offense types, there is little chance that a reliably comparable picture of crime can be obtained.

SLOT MACHINES

Mr. William E. Kirwan, Director of the Scientific Laboratory of the New York State Police, has subjected the one-armed bandit to mathematical analysis in the *Bulletin* of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Vol. 24 No. 3, Albany, N. Y. He concludes that "we can readily see that one can win only when the operator wants him to. The numerical odds are against the player. The operator can easily gimmick the machine." The following table shows the probabilities of all winning combinations:

Winning Symbols	*Mathematical Odds against winning*	*Pay-off Odds*
2 cherries & any	9 to 1	2 to 1
3 lemons	58 to 1	5 to 1
2 lemons & bar	262 to 1	5 to 1
2 oranges & bar	499 to 1	9 to 1
3 oranges	249 to 1	9 to 1
2 plums & bar	665 to 1	13 to 1
3 plums	443 to 1	13 to 1
2 bells & bar	665 to 1	17 to 1
3 bells	665 to 1	17 to 1
3 bars—jackpot	3,999 to 1	120 to 1

In 8,000 plays if there is a return of 4,964 coins, this is a 62% return and the machine retains 38% of all coins played. In an actual test of a machine, the overall average was found to be fairly close to the mathematical predicted probability. The payoff is controlled by the number and kind of symbol on each wheel. Even if the machine is honest, the owner will make his profit as long as the machine is played.

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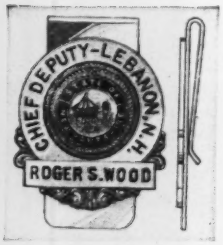

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EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following supplementary information will prove of interest to readers in connection with the article,* THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS PROGRAM IN NEW YORK STATE, *which appeared in the Statistical Section of the Journal—November-December 1959 issue.*

THE Department of Correction published, from 1931 through 1944, a separate department report entitled "Crime Statistics." Beginning with the 1945 data these reports were discontinued and summary data only have been published in the Department report of the Commissioner of Correction. Certain data are published in the bimonthly magazine "Correction" under the title Major Crime Trends in New York State. Monthly summary reports are required from all arresting and prosecuting agencies of the state on the offenses known to the police, arrests, and court dispositions of all felonies, misdemeanors, and certain lesser offenses. Local arrest procedures cause an unknown amount of duplication in some of these figures. It was estimated that in 1955, reports were not received from police agencies that serve about 6% of the population of the state. The data on the age of persons arrested for major crimes are derived from the individual fingerprint reports and are therefore more accurate than the arrest data obtained from police agencies. The classification of major crimes into Class I Offenses and All Other Major Offenses is substantially similar to the classification used until recently by the Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI. However, the New York State reporting system uses $100.00 as the dividing line between the felony of grand larceny and the misdemeanor of petit larceny. Class I Offenses in the New York State reports exclude petit larceny. In the year 1955 there was about 5% under-reporting on court disposition of major crimes, mostly in Upstate New York. In New York City the reporting on court disposition of lesser offenses is believed to be less than complete. The annual report includes the following tabulations on crime statistics:

Offenses known to police and number of adult and juvenile arrests by sex

Persons arrested, by crime charged, State, City, Upstate

Adult and juvenile arrests, by sex and crime charged

Arrests for major crimes, by age and crime charged

Criminal cases disposed of by courts and district attorneys

Persons convicted and sentenced by courts

Disposition and sentences for major crimes by age of defendant.

For 1955 New York City reported a majority of both offenses and arrests with a much higher proportion of arrests for major crimes occurring in New York City. Youth arrests, 16-20 years old, show a higher proportion of serious offenses than adult arrests. For all crimes more than seven out of every ten cases resulted in conviction, the highest rates among those charged with lesser offenses. Upstate conviction rates were consistently higher than those for New York City. Table I shows the 1958 statistics on arrests for major crimes. Table II shows the court disposition of arrests for major crimes. ★★★

TABLE I
ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
NEW YORK STATE
1958

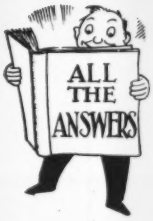
Area	*Number in 1958*	*Percent in 1958*	*Percent Change from 1957*
New York State	47,361	100.0%	+ 7.4
New York City	37,213	78.6	+ 9.1
Upstate	10,148	21.4	— 0.5
Age			
16-20 Years	12,433	26.3	+12.8
21 and Over	34,928	73.7	+ 5.6
Crime			
Class I Offenses	26,982	57.0	+ 7.6
All Other Major Offenses	20,379	43.0	+ 7.1

Source: New York State Dept. of Correction

TABLE II
COURT DISPOSITION OF ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES
NEW YORK STATE
1958

Disposition	*New York State*	*New York City*	*Upstate*
Total, All Ages	44,731	36,482	8,249
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not Convicted	38.4	41.1	26.3
Convicted	61.6	58.9	73.7
Committed To Institution	32.2	33.0	28.8
Probation	10.2	6.7	25.4
Fined Or Suspended Sent.	16.7	16.4	18.2
Not Stated	2.5	2.8	1.3

Source: New York State Dept. of Correction



Sources of Information

By CARROLL S. PRICE

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles dealing with one of the most important investigative tools at the disposal of the police—Sources of Information. The first appeared in the previous issue of POLICE.*

INFORMANTS

AS previously stated, a source of information is any person object or record from which an investigator derives knowledge relative to a crime or criminal activity. If we were to set a percentage on the information received from these three sources it would be about ten per cent (10%) from objects and records, and about ninety per cent (90%) from people.

When we think of people as sources of information we are actually calling them informants. Not especially the individual of fictional fame who lives on the edge of the underworld and slinks around corners at night, but rather *anyone* who can give us information.

The good investigator does some planning and preparing before the need arises; that is, he ascertains in advance where what type of information may be obtained. Much evidence has been lost forever because the investigator did not know who to talk to or where to go for that would lead him to the evidence he needed. A good point to remember is, the faster you locate a witness the less chance there is of inaccuracies in his testimony; the faster you locate physical evidence the less chance there is of it being altered or ruined. Through organization in your sources of information you will greatly expedite your investigation.

Of all the phases of police work the one that is most time-consuming and is the most tiring is the "leg work" involved in gathering information. The smart investigator, however, before starting out on a round of leg work will take a little time and plan his activities and decide who can most readily give him the information he desires. These persons he decides to interview are the informants who can give him this information.

A good investigator must have a sound knowledge of the area in which he operates. He must know who has information to give, whether he will probably give it or not, and how reliable such information would be if it is given. No one can fully give you, the investigator, the complete answer to this problem of who to talk to. You may receive a few hints or suggestions from this manual or other sources, but the contacts must, for the most part, be set up and utilized by you through your own ingenuity and resourcefulness.

What is an informant? An informant can best be described as any person who gives information to the police which is believed to be, at the time, of value in the investigation of an incident allegedly criminal, or in the apprehension of a known criminal. The average person thinks of an informant as a "Stool pigeon", a rather sinister individual, who lurks in dark doorways and is in constant danger of being "Rubbed out" by the underworld. This belief has been brought about largely through the media of radio, motion pictures, and television stories about the law vs. the underworld. In part this may be true, however in most cases the people who the police depend on for information are those fitting in the category of the man in the street. As investigators we must realize that of all the information we receive, the major portion will come from John Q. Public. Many times this average man will not realize that the information he is giving is important in the investigation of a crime or the apprehension of a criminal.

It can be concluded from the statements above that anyone who gives information to the police is an informant. This would include the victim, if living, witnesses and even the subject or suspect at times. Ordinarily, however, when we think of informants, we do not include persons who will have to testify in court as a result of the investigation. We are concerned with those persons who give us information and who will probably not even be mentioned in the actual report of the investigation. Informants include those persons who give us information of value to the investigation but because it is of a heresay nature cannot be used as formal evidence, or the information may have value as evidence but because of a commitment to keep the identity of the person confidential cannot be used in court.

There is another category of informants that can be used if the situation calls for it and that is the man or woman who is actually in the employ of the investigator or the police. This individual is in most instances classified as confidential, known only to the man using him and possibly to his superiors. More will be said about this type of informant later.

For purposes of clarity we will divide the various categories of informants into four groups:

1. The person to whom we might go to one time for some information regarding an investigation we are conducting.
2. The person to whom we can go to a number of times for reliable information and who will give it to us knowing that it may aid in the investigation or an apprehension.
3. The person who is in the employ of the police in one way or another.

Address: Carroll S. Price, Instructor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California.

4. The general or overall group which would include the anonymous informant, the person with a grudge or seeking revenge and the patriot.

In the first group we would include such people as:

a. A bartender, whether he has seen a particular person in the past few days.
b. A gas or electric meter man, who has a logical reason to be in certain areas.
c. A mailman, on whether he has delivered mail to a particular person on his route.
d. A gas station attendant, for information about a customer's activities or description of an automobile.
e. Anyone who, in the course of his normal activities, might pick up information of an incidental nature that would aid in an investigation.

A fact to consider with this type of informant is that the investigator is under no obligation to the informant and if the information given has value as evidence, the informant may be included as a witness and may be called upon to testify in court. Whenever an individual of this type refuses to give information, the reason for the refusal should be sought. The motive may have a definite bearing on the investigation of this or some other crime.

In the second group we find the informant who is generally a reliable source of information and to whom we can go to for information several times. Usually these persons are operating on the edge of the underworld although they themselves are not involved in crime. This group is different from the first in that they are fully aware that the information they are giving will be used in the investigation. Many times these individuals create special problems when they are used as informants. It is possible that their value as an informant would outweigh their value as a witness.

It is possible that the investigator will have to make a commitment to conceal the identity of the informant to protect his life or his business in the area. Many times this commitment will have to be made in order to obtain the information. The informant may be trying to put the investigator under obligation for future protection from the police. A decision has to be made in this case as to whether he is worth it or not. Individuals who might come under this category would be:

a. Peddlers, shoeshine boys, newspaper boys.
b. Bartenders in second-rate barrooms or private clubs.
c. Entertainers, piano players.
d. Poolroom operators or employees.
e. Pawnshop operators.
f. Merchants operating in the skidrow area.
g. Generally anyone who has occasion to make his living in areas where the criminal element is found.

The third group of informants are those individuals who give information only with the understanding that they will be rewarded in some way for their efforts. Some of the reasons why a person would be motivated to give information to the police in this category might include:

a. Cash payment. This individual is most commonly referred to as the "Informer" and works strictly on a cash basis with the police. Care must be taken, if funds are available, not to overpay this individual. Strict secrecy is absolutely essential in dealing with this type of informant.
b. Favor. Understanding that if information is given they will not be bothered in their petty criminal activities. Person found in this category might include:
   (1) Prostitutes.
   (2) Pimps.
   (3) Small-time bookmakers.
   (4) Small-time crap or card game operators.
   (5) Other small-time operators who to protect their own dealings from trouble will cooperate with the police.
c. Protection from Prosecution. This includes individuals who believe that the police have enough on them to prosecute them for some offense that they have committed. This type of informant is lined up by prior arrangement with the Prosecuting Attorney to withhold prosecution, or by the police; leading the person to believe that they have enough proof and evidence to file charges against them in a criminal court. This probably will work effectively on certain types of people such as a person previously convicted of a crime and now on parole.
d. Competition. This individual is very similar to the person seeking favors, except for the fact that he is trying to eliminate competition in his particular field, usually criminal.
e. Other motives, all of which have personal gain as a basis.

The fourth group is a catch-all group which might include:

a. The anonymous informant. This person gives information to the police for various reasons. Most of the time his motive is known only to himself. Occasionally this type is mentally unbalanced, a crackpot.
b. The informant with a grudge or seeking revenge. This would include the person who gives information at one time for the purpose of getting someone in trouble whom he feels has done him some sort of injustice. This would also include the criminal who feels that he did not get his share of loot from a crime in which he was involved. This person will usually try to remain anonymous.

c. The patriot. This is usually a public-spirited individual who wants to see justice done. This would include the person who likes to be associated with the police to gain self-importance and the busybody who likes to have his or her nose in everyone's business.

d. In summary, we might state that the main concern of the investigator is not the classification of informants, but the value of the information that they give.

For purposes of clarity the various categories of informants have been outlined. This outline can be used for what it is worth. The motive of the informant is very important at times to help determine the validity and reliability of the information he gives. It also helps you to determine whether you should give him a reward, protection or satisfaction of any type. The motives of informants will be as varied as the informants themselves.

Treatment of Informants. As in every other form of endeavor there are certain rules we can apply that from experience have proven to be effective. As each informant is different so will our treatment of him be different. Some salient points to be considered, however, might include:

1. Keep what you know to yourself, don't become an informant yourself.
2. Take your time, don't get in a hurry.
3. Don't get over anxious.
4. Express appreciation for all information received regardless of its value.
5. Be non-commital on the value of the information received.
6. Keep appointments on time.
7. Don't let the tendency to "show off" or to impress your informant with what you already know get the best of you.
8. Especially in the case of women informants, get all of the information the first time.
9. Especially in the case of the one-time informant ask those six reliable questions quickly, deftly, coolly: Who? What? When? Where? How? Why?
10. Investigate all "tips." The fact that a previous tip was of no value after investigation should not cause the investigator to discount subsequent tips.
11. Consider all information from known or unknown informants as valuable until proven otherwise.
12. Avoid the use of derogatory terms in referring to informants of any type.
13. Make no promises that you cannot make good.
14. Avoid disclosing the identity of the informant which will in most cases ruin his potential as an informant.
15. Protect the interests of the informant, remember an investigator is usually just as good as his sources of information.
16. Be exact in all transactions.
17. Keep control of the investigation. Some informants will try, intentionally or not, to take charge of the investigation. Some informants will develop

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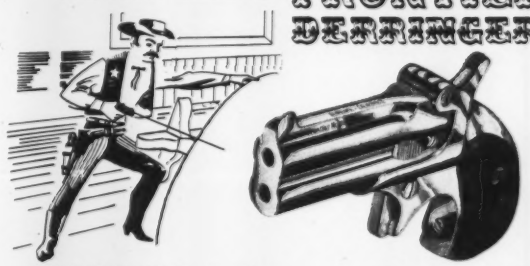

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Letter of Testimony

Gentlemen, Jan. 16, 1959

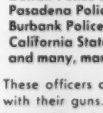
Reference is made to your shipment to me of one .38 Special Cal. Double Derringer under your invoice No. 27433. I want to thank you for your prompt handling of my order. I will also appreciate your sending me a price list of parts for this gun. Since I am something of a small arms expert and an army Ordnance Officer, you may be interested in my appraisal of this weapon. I had many misgivings about this weapon even after examining it. I had designed such a weapon based on the .41 double derringer some 25 years ago, but did not build one as my calculations indicated that the hammer blow at the lower barrel would not fire the primer. I ran your weapon through a pretty thorough test. I started with just primed cases. Then with 2 grains of Bullseye powder behind 148 grain bullets. I then went up in half grain increments until I reached 4 grains of Bullseye loads. The gun performed perfectly in both barrels. No looseness developed even with the 4 grains of Bullseye which is a much hotter load than factory ammunition. Of course with factory ammunition it also functioned perfectly. I tested it for bullet penetration into southern pine against my very fine 4" barrel Smith and Wesson .38 special revolver. With all loads the penetration of pine by bullets fired from each gun with the same powder charge were equal. In other words this little derringer will give the same bullet velocity as the standard 4" barrel revolver.

Even though the little gun has considerable kick, I did not find the recoil uncomfortable or objectionable. In fact I would like to have one designed for the .357 magnum ammunition.

This little gun is without doubt the most powerful gun for its size and weight that has ever been built. Also because of its size and power, it is the best personal defense weapon that I have ever seen.

The workmanship used in its manufacture does not come up to that used by Smith and Wesson, Colts and other manufacturers of fine guns, but this does not appear to affect the function of the weapon. I would be interested to know if the frame is a drop forging or a casting and what kind of steel is used in it.

Very truly yours,
M. O. WILBURN
339 South Perry St.
Montgomery 5, Alabama



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a detective complex. This can be used to an advantage some of the time, other times it is a detriment.

18. Don't try to force information from the informant.

As a general rule the investigator must use common sense when dealing with informants. Remember if the informant is getting nothing out of giving you the information he is doing you a favor. If he is expecting something in return for his information then it must be considered as a business deal. Every effort must be made to keep the identity of an informant confidential if the situation so warrants it. In fact most of the time it will be well to conceal the fact that informants are being used. Informants many times will not even want that much of an indication of suspicion thrown in their direction. The public can be led to believe, in cases of this type, that the investigator did all of the detective work himself.

RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION

Record Sources. In general it can be said that the accuracy of the information found in records are usually as reliable and dependable as the agency or company who maintain the records. For instance, you would value an official record source much more than you would a private company with a poor reputation in business dealings.

Informants. Information received must be evaluated in the light of the situation and the personal integrity of the informant. Just because previous information from the informant has been correct is no guarantee that all subsequent information will be valid and reliable. However, in many cases this would be a factor in the evaluation of the information. Each informant will have certain qualifications that can be measured against the information received. Some factors to be considered in this respect are:

1. *Access to the information and ability to obtain it*:
   a. Did he actually have an opportunity to obtain this information?
   b. Is he a confident of the people in that area?
   c. Is he mentally capable of recognizing the crime or criminals if he saw them?
   d. Does his story check with other known factors in the case?
   e. Is the information relevant? Does it pertain to the case under investigation or does it pertain to something else which might require another separate investigation?
2. *Motive*:
   a. Does the informant have anything to gain by giving you the information other than your good will or expected payment?
   b. Is the informant giving a little information in order to get more than a little information from you, the investigator?
   c. Is this person giving the information strictly for the feeling of self-importance by being associated with the police? Does this factor increase the tendency to exaggerate on the part of the informant?
   d. If the motive is emotional, such as fear, love, hate, jealousy, envy or some other emotion, what part does the emotion play in the validity of the information?
   e. If the informant is anonymous and no motive is evident, does the nature of the information indicate the presence of a motive and if so, what part does it play in the evaluation of the information?
3. *Age*:
   a. Is the informant young and easily impressed?
   b. Is the informant too old to be a reliable informant?
   c. Is the informant playing "cop"?
4. *Reputation*:
   a. Has information from this informant been reliable in the past?
      (1) Has his information been always reliable?
      (2) Has his information been reliable once in awhile?
      (3) Has his information been usually unreliable?
   b. Does this informant have the public interest and his respect for his fellow man at heart?
   c. Is he generally known as a "loud mouth" who talks a lot but actually says very little that is accurate?
   d. Does he have a criminal record? If so, does it affect the validity of the information he gives?
   e. In general what is his attitude toward law enforcement offiers? If this isn't known is there some way to find it out confidentially?
5. *Sex*:
   a. Women have a tendency to be impressed by little and tend to exaggerate more than men in general.
   b. Women form opinions very readily and knowing the fact that a person has been in trouble before sometimes will influence their opinions of his present behavior.
6. *Intelligence*:
   a. Does the informant have the mental capacity to give accurate reliable information?
   b. Is the informant a neurotic or a psychotic?
   c. Is the informant a psychopath? If so, what steps can be taken to verify his information. Remember, a psychopath is very unpredictable.

Methods of handling informants.

1. *Methods of verifying information from informants*:
   a. Have the informant find out something that you already know.
   b. Have another known reliable informant check on the information received.
   c. Perform a background investigation to check the informant's reputation.

2. *Points to remember in paying for information received*:
   a. All payments to informants should be in cash if possible and all such transactions should be exact.
   b. Pay only for the information received.
   c. Payment to an informant should be in such a way as not to endanger his interests.
   d. AVOID OVERPAYMENT! Paying too much for information received is the cardinal mistake in the handling of informants.
3. *Transfer or dismissal of informants.*
   a. At times this can be a very difficult problem. Great care and diplomacy must be employed in situations of this type.
   b. Usually the transfer of an informant from one investigator to another is not too much of a problem. A clash of personalities must be avoided.
      (1) The new investigator must be given all available information regarding the informant's background and activities.
      (2) The new investigator must also know of any arrangement for paying the informant and any commitments made by the old investigator to him.
   c. In dismissing an informant several factors must be considered such as:
      (1) Is the informant now in danger from those from whom he has been informing on?
      (2) Does the informant have information about the operations of the organization or about some case that would do harm if it got to the wrong people?
      (3) Can the individual be retained as a friend of the organization or must a clean break be made. If a break must be made, will he try to cause trouble for the organization?
   d. When an informant is dismissed or transferred an effort should always be made to retain him as a friend to the organization. Despite all precautions most informants will gather enough information from the investigators that could be presented in such a way to the wrong people so as to make the organization look bad. Common sense on the part of the investigator is essential here.
4. Some thought should also be given to the possibility of placing an informant in a business or organization which is a possible target for criminal activity. By cultivating this informant before any complaint is made, many times the investigator can pull off some startling performances. With good inside information many times an investigator can prevent a crime before it occurs, catch the criminals in the act, solve the "impossible crime," or may recover loot thought lost forever. The only limiting factor here is the ingenuity of the investigator.

As stated before the requirements for a good investigator include a wide knowledge about practically everything, a natural curiosity, an intense desire to constantly improve himself through reading and schooling, more than the normal amount of interest in criminal investigation, and the ability to put all of these factors (plus a pleasant personality) together and use them in the successful investigation of crime. If a person is lacking in any of these attributes and makes no effort to improve himself then he is in the wrong profession and should find other employment!

An investigator should remember this. Sources of information are many and as to whether or not the investigator will find the information he seeks, many times, will depend on the resourcefulness of the investigator. Records cannot be separated from people because people make the records. Many times we must ask for the services of numerous people before we can find the recorded source. Not knowing the right person or knowing how to approach that person might eliminate the source. In dealing with informants certain cardinal rules must be followed. Be as fair and impartial as is possible and expect the same from the informant. Respect all of his wishes and idiosyncrasies as far as is practical, to obtain the information; yet maintain self-respect and keep command of the situation. Accept all informaton at face value, never reject information because you may not know as much about the situation as you thought you did. You may discourage the informant by a rejection of information. Sometimes information may be useless at the time it is received but may be of value later. Again it is well to remember that many times the only actual difference between a mediocre investigator and one who is judged to be the best is in the sources of information that the super-sleuth has cultivated and harvested. ★★★

O. W. Wilson Appointed Commissioner of Police in Chicago

On February 22 Mayor Daley announced the appointment of Dean O. W. Wilson of the School of Criminology, University of California, as Commissioner of Police in Chicago, climaxing a series of events concerned with the apparent need for a reorganization of that metropolitan department. Representing a distinct loss to California and its major educational institution, Chicago gains in the transfer.

Dean Wilson brings to his new appointment a long and distinguished record as a professional policeman. An experienced and successful police executive, he has been a prominent figure in American affairs for many years. He was recently appointed by the American Bar Foundation of the American Bar Association to direct the Police phase of a nationwide survey of Criminal Justice Administration.

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POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

Interviews, Interrogations and Use of the Polygraph

By Carroll S. Price

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was an Instructor in Police Science at the University of Missouri from September 1956 to August 1958 when he accepted a similar position on the Police Science staff at Long Beach State College. He received the Master's degree in education at the University of Missouri during the summer of 1958, and is now working toward the degree of Doctor of Public Administration in the law enforcement major at the University of Southern California.*

A member of the Missouri State Highway Patrol from 1952 until he came to the University of Missouri, Mr. Price served as law enforcement coordinator in Adult Education and Extension Service, university investigator, polygraph instructor and examiner, and assistant to the Director of Traffic Safety. For ten years, he was a member of the Missouri National Guard and was currently assigned as Investigations Officer with the 175th Military Police Battalion with the rank of Captain. He is a member of the American Academy of Polygraph Examiners, the Missouri Police Chiefs' Association, Associated Police Communications Officers, Inc., the Missouri Peace Officers' Association, the American Society of Criminology and Lambda Alpha Epsilon, National Police Honorary.

A major share of police time and energy in the investigative process is devoted to the interview and interrogation of suspects, witnesses and complainants. The JOURNAL *is pleased to present the first in a series of five articles concerned with this important phase of police activity.*

EXPERIENCE has proven that about 80 to 90 per cent of an investigator's time is devoted to questioning people. The very success or failure of an investigation very often is directly dependent upon the investigator's ability to obtain pertinent information through interviewing or interrogating. Most of the time it is very difficult to obtain an admission or confession from a person who is involved in a crime. Usually the suspect will have much to lose and very little to gain by making a statement. An admission or confession may result in his loss of freedom, self esteem, money, friends, position, and even his life.

Despite all of this, the investigator must do such a thorough "selling job" on the suspect that he will divulge the information needed despite the consequences. As stated before, this is not always such an easy task. Yet the skilled investigator will meet this problem and accomplish his mission using the "tools" of his trade to the best advantage.

An attempt will be made in this paper to supply some of these "tools," and methods will be described by which they can be used most effectively. A study of the methods of interviewing and interrogating will familiarize the investigator with the basic principles of questioning, but *skill* can only be attained through the application of these principles in actual practice and self-analysis of the application.

Purpose and Importance

We must talk to people during the investigation of a crime to gather information regarding the facts of the offense, to assemble evidence, to prove or disprove the innocence or guilt of suspects, and many other things to get the complete picture of the incident. Interviews are staged when questioning witnesses, victims, and possible suspects. When the available evidence indicates the guilt of a suspect we employ interrogation techniques in order to obtain a confession, admission or other facts which may be used to further establish his guilt or innocence.

It has been suggested, and probably correctly, that the reason so many unsolved crimes clutter up police records today is that someone, somewhere along the line, failed to properly interview or interrogate a witness or suspect. In so doing they failed to obtain important information which would have led to the guilty party and provided a basis for his or her prosecution. Many

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thousands of criminals are still free today after having successfully committed a crime, not because of their skill in evading detection, but because the police investigating the offense failed to ask the right question at the right time.

Despite adequate training and years of experience, some investigators never really excel in interrogation techniques. The reasons for this are many and include such factors as personality, physical factors, intelligence, prejudices, and others. An investigator can do much to improve himself along these lines if he really wants to. Self analysis is the first step. After determining his weakness he must then make a very determined effort to correct his deficiency and make a dynamic resolution never to fall into the old rut again.

In emphasizing the importance of interrogation it must be remembered that it still is only a link in the chain of evidence which must be collected to form the basis of a case which will lead to criminal prosecution. We must not forget the crime laboratory technician, the fingerprint expert, the officer who collects the evidence at the scene of the crime, the men in the record bureau and others who add their link to the chain. If the criminal interrogator could be trained as well as the scientist in the crime lab in his duties the results in increased percentages of admissions and confessions might prove to be startling. It has been said before and will be repeated again here that probably in a large percentage of cases the *weakest* link in the chain of evidence is the interrogation. If ill-timed or inadequate interrogation doesn't destroy a case altogether it will, many times, cause a large number of additional unnecessary man-hours to be consumed during the investigation.

Recognizing the need for adequate training in interrogation techniques, both in recruit schools and in-service training activities, many police departments are doing a fine job with new modern up-to-date training programs. Unfortunately such instances are too few and far between. Until police officials finally look upon their positions as a profession rather than just another job, progress will be hampered. Criminals are learning easier and more efficient methods of committing crimes. Police organizations are going to have to move out of their old complacent methods and find newer and better ways to deter the criminal and make him pay for his attack on society.

Qualifications of a Questioner

Anyone who has been active in law enforcement for any period of time has probably come in contact with another officer who seemed to excel in talking to suspects and getting them to tell their respective stories. These individuals were able to extract admissions and confessions from suspects under the most adverse conditions while dealing with the most difficult personalities. How were they able to do this? What special talents or abilities did these individuals have? These questions probably could never be answered entirely to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. These special abilities are very subjective and we can only speak in generalities when we try to describe them. We can give a basic list of personality traits which would tend to give the interrogator the tools he needs to accomplish his mission. How he utilizes his tools will make the difference between a good and a poor questioner. A person can have all of the ability he would ever need, yet it is quite useless unless he applies it in an effective manner.

It is true that not all of the investigators in an organization will be master interrogators even though it certainly would be desirable. Many police agencies have allowed specialization among investigators where some would do most of the interrogation and others would have primary duties along other lines, such as undercover work, crime scene investigation, etc. This higher degree of specialization probably has many points in its favor along with some disadvantages. Whatever the plan of operation may be, it still has to be flexible due to the wide variances in situations and still must accomplish the mission of bringing the criminal to justice.

A partial list of qualifications for a questioner might include:

Better-than-average intelligence. Let us face this issue squarely. We are dealing with other human beings in

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Stop Sign Drifter

DESCRIPTION

Might be anyone, any age, either sex.
Dislikes to stop; believes most stop signs unnecessary.
Opposes police enforcement of "minor violations."
Maintains police should "crack down on speeders, drunks and reckless drivers because they cause all the accidents."

METHODS OF OPERATION

Specializes in intersection and angle collisions
Disregards traffic control signs and signals

- Does not make complete stop at traffic stop signs
- Goes through traffic signals on "yellow" light
- Does not stop for "flashing red" blinkers
- Does not reduce speed for "flashing yellow" blinkers.
- Ignores "yield" signs and warning signals

RECORD

Killed 188 and injured 987 people in Michigan last year.
Implicated in over a thousand additional accidents. Cost Michigan citizens $14.5 million. Expected to kill or injure 1,500 Michigan people this year.

REMARKS

Michigan citizens are warned to be on lookout for STOP SIGN DRIFTER at all intersections with signals, stop or yield signs — especially in rural areas. This Unwanted Driver's disregard of minor violations can result in major loss of life and serious injury. Do not dispute STOP SIGN DRIFTER's urge to save "seconds" by rolling through on his own judgment.

The next victim of STOP SIGN DRIFTER is unknown.

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our interrogation. They have the same opportunity to think as we do. Any advantage that we might gain over this individual in the battle of wits is very important. One of the primary principles taught in military strategy is to never underestimate your opponent. This principle apparently was learned the hard way. We can certainly apply it in our dealings with people. To assume an offender is stupid and conduct the interrogation accordingly may be just what he wants you to do. Playing dumb is an old trick frequently used by criminals as an effective counter measure during an interrogation.

The interrogator must consider the intellect of the suspect in planning his interrogation. He certainly couldn't use the same words and phrascology with a college professor that he would with a person with low intelligence. Here again the questioner must have the mental capacity to talk intelligently with either type of suspect on his particular level of understanding. Slang and semiobscene type words might be quite necessary with the moron but would be completely out of place when talking to Joe College.

The interrogator should possess a proportionate amount of theoretical knowledge, usually gained through formal education, and practical knowledge, sometimes called common sense learned mostly through experience and personal contacts. This "native" intelligence, as it is sometimes called, enables the questioner to gain information readily and easily while talking to a person. He doesn't have to write everything down he hears but can remember the basic trend of the conversation and record it later. He can evaluate the information quickly, retaining the relevant, valid, reliable and discarding the irrelevant, invalid and unreliable. He can weigh possible angles of attack in the interrogation quickly; considering the mentality of the suspect, the general situation, the timing, the other factors. After selecting the angle of attack he proceeds into the interrogation much better equipped than he would have been otherwise.

Perseverance. Many sessions of interrogations have been terminated by the interrogator just seconds away from a full confession. If we just knew *how many* it might take some time to count the red faces among interrogators. Many times you can sense a break coming in the suspect and can proceed accordingly. Probably just as many times the break comes very unexpectedly and sometimes even catches the interrogator off guard. It is impossible to read a person's mind and know just what is transpiring there during an interrogation. You very seldom know just what line of reasoning the suspect is using even though we try to provide one during the questioning.

It has been this writer's experience to interrogate a subject for a long period of time and practically exhaust every possibility of reasoning in trying to reach the subject and convince him he should tell the truth. Then, after mentally giving up and starting out of the room, he was called back and confronted with a full confession by the suspect. The suspect finally had gotten some of the line of logic through his head and realized that his best possible course was to tell the truth and hope for the best. Probably just as many suspects have not called the writer back and would have come through with an admission or confession if he had interrogated for just another *five minutes more!*

Alertness. The questioner must be mentally alert at all times when talking to a suspect. Any slip of the tongue or revelation of any kind by the suspect that he knows more than he has been telling should be immediately seized upon by the interrogator and used to an advantage. Any physical irregularity such as excessive perspiration, inability to look the interrogator in the eye, excessive nervousness, enlarged pupils, dry mouth, flushed face, or slurred speech should be noted by the interrogator. These changes are characteristic of a person who is undergoing great emotional stresses. These physiological changes are brought about by over activity of the sympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system. Usually they are indicative of guilty knowledge of some type as often shown in lie detector examinations.

The interrogator must be several steps ahead of the suspect in his interrogation and should lead him, step by step, to the point where he is mentally ready to tell

the truth. Several barriers may be encountered along this path of mental conditioning; however, the alert questioner will be ready for them and will shift his tactics accordingly.

A practical knowledge of human psychology and sociology. This is more of a specialized science than most people realize. To be able to talk to people who are suspects in crimes, perhaps serious enough to cause them to lose their lives, and bring them to the point where they will incriminate themselves, is quite an art. An ordinary psychologist might be hopelessly inadequate in this field without study and practical experience in all of the ratifications of criminality and its relationship to society. Human behavior is a most unpredictable commodity and takes in a great many factors. Again the interrogator must realize that his education in this field never stops. He should have some knowledge about practically every subject. He should read everything he can get his hands on. He learns something from every interview or interrogation. He must be somewhat of an extrovert. He must be able to project himself into the suspect's shoes and use reasoning and logic in determining the weak points to be exploited.

Without a practical knowledge of human behavior the interrogator can never hope to do this. He must realize the fact that an individual tends to interact with the society in which he is a member. Social status must be considered and will help to explain many of the problems of the suspect in which the interrogator is vitally interested. Motive is a very important factor and is, many times, the key to the door of confession if it can be determined. The motive suggested to the suspect may not be the correct one, yet it may give the suspect an "out" he has been waiting for. Here again a practical knowledge of the suspect's behavior patterns is essential.

Personal integrity and honesty. This is sometimes one of the most difficult tasks an interrogator has to accomplish. He must be able to eliminate bias and prejudice throughout the interrogation. He must not jump to conclusions but must arrive at his opinion in a completely impartial manner. This opinion must be based on fact alone and not on intangible beliefs. An example of this would be to believe a subject to be guilty because of a previous criminal record and not because of the facts of the case. It is true that an interrogator usually keeps his opinion to himself during the questioning and may even leave a strong impression on the suspect of suspected guilt. This is used only in the interrogator's final opinion and resulting actions. The interrogator must learn to reserve his opinion until he has all of the facts in the case. He must always realize the fact that it is just as important for him to clear the innocent as it is to gather evidence that will lead to the conviction of the guilty.

Other qualifications for a questioner. In addition to the things mentioned above, a questioner needs a basic knowledge of the law, to include such items as civil rights, court procedure, local ground rules, criminal law, and other legal information. He needs to know what constitutes a crime, rules of evidence, elements of proof and other provisions of the law which govern legal conduct. He must know the capabilities and availability of the services of the scientific crime laboratory. He must know how the crime lab expert can help him and when to call for him. The interrogator must have more than the ordinary share of patience.

There are many other desirable qualities needed in an interrogator that have not been mentioned here. However, the partial list found in this chapter will give some idea of the particular abilities that a good questioner must have if he is to be a success in his profession. He still has to be able to apply these abilities and no amount of discussion can in any way substitute for actual practical experience in interrogating a suspect. A great deal can be learned by sitting in on interrogations conducted by skilled questioners. A beginner should make an effort to be present at as many of these sessions as he can before he starts questioning, himself.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of five articles on INTERVIEWS, INTERROGATIONS AND USE OF THE POLYGRAPH will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

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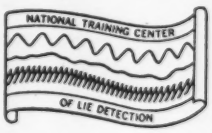

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The Avenging Angels — The First In Their Field

By Sam Hicks

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was born and raised in Wyoming. Educated in Wyoming 'bunkhouse' schools, he developed a flair for writing and for some time wrote a regular column for the* JACKSON HOLE COURIER, *one of the two newspapers published in Jackson, Wyoming. In 1946, the author became acquainted with Erle Stanley Gardner on the occasion of a hunting expedition in Wyoming and they became close friends. Subsequently, he moved to Mr. Gardner's ranch in California, where he has been employed as Ranch Manager for the past ten years. The author has traveled extensively with Mr. Gardner; he has been associated with him in the investigation of a number of Court of Last Resort cases, and through him has made a host of friends in the law enforcement field.*

TO the Avenging Angels of Brigham Young goes the undisputed but doubtful honor of having been the first objective police force ever to be formed in the Rocky Mountain States, and the only such organization ever to successfully repel the United States Army.

My grandfather, Samuel Moroni Hicks, was a member of this enforcement group and, as such, was destined to ride with the bands of Angels whose evasive actions routed the army of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston who marched upon Utah Territory to suppress polygamy among the Mormons in the year of 1857. Grandad's unusual second name was bestowed upon him by convert parents in honor of the Angel Moroni who purportedly led Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, to the mountain of Cumorah which held buried in its fastnesses the famous golden tablets inscribed with the record of a part of mankind's exodus from the Holy Land to the Western Hemisphere; and which Smith and Cowdery later translated into the Book of Mormon. Grandad was born in 1839 on a sailing vessel chartered to transport Mormon converts from England to New York. He was a teen-ager when he crossed the plains with his parents in 1852 and by the time Brigham Young, then president of the Mormon Church, decided upon the formation of a tough, hard-hitting group of men to police his newly settled mountain domain, Grandad was sufficiently aged and seasoned by his experiences in the west to withstand the rigorous hardships necessary to qualify him as an Avenging Angel.

Brigham Young had led his followers through the unending turmoil that began for the Mormons in New York State in the early 1830s and followed them like a plague to Missouri, to Illinois, back to Missouri, thence on westward across the plains and the Rockies to Utah in their desperate flight to avoid what Young asserted was "religious persecution."

Violence was no stranger to this resolute man and the organization that he personally selected to enforce law and order in his isolated mountain empire was regarded by many as demonstrative proof of Young's tremendous ability as one of the great colonizers of the world.

The Avenging Angels organization was unofficially commissioned by Brigham Young with the special consent of Heber C. Kimball, the dynamic church leader, who at that time supported forty-five wives as compared with Young's twenty-four, and a family, to use Kimball's own words, "which consisted of nearly one hundred souls." The organization received the unanimous blessing of the remaining high prophets of the newly established Melchizedek and the Aaronic priesthoods of Mormonism. Certain historical data seems to indicate that the creation by Brigham Young of a disciplined and destructive force such as the Avenging Angels came about for reasons other than just protecting the home folk who meekly subscribed to the Mormon belief of one God, but who embraced with enthusiasm the right to marry many wives. Evidence still points to the seething indignation experienced by the Mormon leaders over the loss of Brother Joseph Smith, who died as a martyr in the infamous fiasco of Carthage, Illinois; not to mention the deaths of several other brethren who were gunned down, or otherwise assassinated, just prior to the Mormons' migration across the plains. In taking a broad view of the situation it is understandable that retaliatory measures, as well as the administration of authority, occupied the minds of certain of the elder churchmen when the appropriately named Avenging Angels made their crimson debut.

The first Mormons to cross the plains were a solemn contingent of Bible bearing people, numbering one hundred and forty-three men, three women and two children, who called each other "Brother" or "Sister" instead of using first names. Led by Brother Brigham Young, their huge wagons lumbered noisily down through Immigrant Canyon into the Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. From the crest of a ridge as they neared the valley floor, Brigham surveyed the expanse of sagebrush lands reaching from the foot of the mountains to the shores of the inland sea, and recognizing the area's vast potential he said, "It is enough; this is the place."

By the standards of trappers and scouts who had preceded the Mormon migration to the west by some thirty years, the Mormons were considered in almost the same light as tourists. Fremont, Bridger, Carson, Smith and an army of unknown trappers and adven-

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turers whose identities have been lost to history, had much earlier beaten pathways through the important mountain passes. They had located the reliable crossings of major streams for the following westward surge of population which was, to a certain degree, composed of the Mormon brigades. These buckskinned characters, who without fanfare had anonymously completed their explorations of the west, turned squawmen and settled in the colorful, significant mountain passes which had beckoned to them for half a lifetime before a powerful domestic urge overwhelmed them and they built for the first time in their lives log cabins containing more than one room.

The Mormons, marching to what they at that time called the State of Deseret, immediately recognized the strategic value of many such locations already settled by these rugged but foot-weary men of raw adventure who humorously scoffed at the sanctimonious goings on of the religious migrants. Brigham Young and his cohorts were quick to brand these men as "gentiles" and the Mormons secretly coveted the useful lands that the mountain men controlled.

Small caravans of eastern folk next began to venture westward ostensibly heading for the mysterious and fabulous lands of California and Oregon, but keeping always alert eyes open for suitable locations in which to settle in case they suddenly changed their minds about their tentative destinations. These people, too, were labeled gentiles by the Mormons and many of them were to make the unfortunate mistake of abandoning their dreams of the happiness which awaited them on the Pacific Coast in order to locate in Mormon country.

Next came the California gold rush and wave after wave of gentiles flooded the interminable, tortuous avenues that extended across the continent from the east to the wild and lawless west. This was the time that Heber C. Kimball, then reportedly unaware of the discovery of gold in California, had a revelation and prophesied to the discouraged Mormon people, still reeling from two years of devastating crop failures and at that very moment considering another migration back to Missouri before their meager supplies were exhausted, that within a period of two weeks they would witness a miracle. Brother Kimball promised them that a great abundance of flour, cotton materials, tools and other supplies desperately needed if the Mormons were to survive, would be sold on the streets of Salt Lake City for prices ridiculously below the New York market price of the same commodities—with 2,000 miles of precious freight thrown in for free.

In keeping with Kimball's prophecy of what was slated to occur within the next few days, writhing caravans of prairie schooners began to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley.

Strings of jaded oxen driven by gentiles and pulling enormous wagons, laden with all the necessities of pioneer life that Kimball had promised his people, slowly emerged from the valleys to the east and formed in snakelike processions as they converged on the Mormon's capitol city.

Countless gentiles, discouraged by the hardships they had already encountered on their westward journey, elected to sell every belonging they could possibly dispose of in order to turn back and travel light in an easterly direction before winter snows blocked their return to civilization. Other gentiles foolishly changed their original plans of continuing on toward California gold and decided to settle in Utah.

The sudden introduction of hundreds of gentiles into the secluded valleys of the clannish Mormons resulted in a social explosion that mushroomed with all the blast and fury of a volcanic eruption. By 1852 it was estimated that there were between 25,000 and 30,000 people in the Great Salt Lake Valley. Ostensibly these people were governed merely by the teachings of the church and the judgment of its leaders, but the Mormons' practice of polygamy greatly annoyed the folks recently from the eastern states and political tensions were constantly mounting within Utah Territory.

Before long the gentiles were in open disapproval of polygamy, and the Mormons, freshly remembering the indignities they had suffered in the Middle West, reacted

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violently to the gentiles' jeering of their multiple marriages. With the social conduct of settlers getting farther out of hand, the time was rife for the creation of an efficient law enforcement agency instead of longer relying upon the moral chidings of religion as a means of keeping peace and combating crime in the Mormon stronghold. The need for a forceful administration of authority had finally outgrown the pulpit.

Brigham Young chose with infinite care the men he commissioned to administer authority over the fast and lawless reaches of what is now Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada. To qualify as a member of the Avenging Angels organization it was imperative that each candidate be recognized by the brothren of his church as a pillar of moral rectitude. It was a necessary requirement that he be in perfect physical condition, though age was unimportant.

Each man was armed first with a Bible, a quantity of fire-starting equipment, and then a gun. The newly formed groups were told by Brigham Young that the Lord had recently granted the Latter Day Saints permission to prey upon the enemies of their church as a means of self-preservation. The Avenging Angels' chief weapon was to be their use of fire, and the men were requested with great sincerity to observe the Lord's teaching of "Thou shalt not kill," except, of course, whenever it was necessary. Articles of intrinsic value were, upon their immediate possession, to be considered as church property.

The new enlistees of the younger set were conditioned with stories of the assassination of their brethren during the tragic days of Carthage, Nauvoo and Independence, and the by-laws of the chosen men amounted only to an allegiance to the church whereby they swore that they would burn the dwellings of the enemies of the church with methodical calmness; they would kill with compassion; loot without greed, and study their Bibles by the light of campfires each night as they carried out their prescribed missions.

When a band of Avenging Angels was assembled and instructed to perform a certain enforcement mission in the name of the church, the men would sometimes be gone for as long as two years before they reported back to their Salt Lake City headquarters with news of their accomplishments. When Grandad Hicks rode east through the Wasatch Mountains with the Angels ordered by Brigham Young to halt Johnston's army before it reached Utah Territory, they had with them only their saddle horses and a light pack outfit which carried mostly ammunition and a few precious medical supplies, but their expedition lasted eighteen months. The Angels lived off the fat of the land as they traveled, making overnight camps with Mormon families who had settled the upland valleys and who generously shared with them whatever food and lodging facilities they could possibly spare.

After they left the fringes of Utah Territory the Angels lived on what game they could kill along the way, or the plunder they wrested from the gentile mountain men whose cabins were looted and burned and whose livestock were driven on toward the east, thus providing an ambulatory food supply for the unkempt artisans whose tools of trade were their Holy Books, their guns and their imitation matches, in those days called "lucifers."

Grandad, a fix-foot-four giant, used to gesture with a massive hand toward his horribly bunioned feet and tell us of the times that his rough cowhide boots were soaked by rain or snow for weeks on end. Then, if the weather changed, his boots would dry out stiff as boards and the poorly tanned leather from which they were made would refuse to be softened by the application of tallow. But he continued to wear them, regardless of whether they were wet or dry, painful or pleasant, because, like the other men in his outfit, they represented the only footwear he owned and nothing else was available one hundred years ago on the desolate Wyoming plains.

The news of Johnston's westward march in the fall of 1857 preceded the progress of his army by hundreds of miles. If he had planned on using the element of surprise in an initial attack on the Mormon empire he must have been bitterly disappointed when the advance patrols of the Angels met him as far away as the Red Desert of Southern Wyoming, a distance of at least two hundred miles from Salt Lake City. So well informed were they on the position of Johnston's straggling columns that they found sufficient time to prepare atop the towering ledges of Wasatch Canyon huge boulders precariously balanced on pry poles, which probably would have been one of the most deadly effective ambuscades ever devised, had the Mormons found the need to use it. Fortunately, Johnston's army, as such, never reached the Wasatch.

Brigham had told his Angels that it would be fatal for them to engage Johnston in open warfare. They were to destroy the army's beef, to steal the army's horses, and to halt and burn any supply wagons that could be preyed upon without risking the lives of too many Angels. According to Grandad, the Angels were fired upon by the military on many different occasions, but he claimed they suffered few casualties. In burning a wagon train near Tentrees at the western edge of the Red Desert and destroying another cluster of supply wagons on the Immigrant Trail near the Green River crossing some fifty miles farther west, the Angels drew heavy fire from Johnston's men, most of it coming in the form of grapeshot which Grandad claimed was ineffective at long range except for its terrifying scream.

A few years before he died in Mountain View, Wyoming, at the age of eighty-five, Grandad revisited the sites where he had helped burn Johnston's wagons, and while there collected several of the miniature cannon balls that made up the charges of screaming

grapeshot which had been fired at him and the other riders of his patrol.

By delaying Johnston's army in Southern Wyoming until the early winter snows began to fall, the Angels had accomplished their objective. Deprived of his beef herds and hampered by an increasing shortage of other staples, as a result of the raids, Johnston and his men wearily made their way to Jim Bridger's outpost near the edge of Utah Territory and there went into winter quarters.

In 1858 the Mormons agreed to accept the appointment of Alfred Cummings by President Buchanan, as their territorial governor, and using this to obscure the issue of polygamy, they successfully persuaded federal authorities that Johnston's army was no longer needed. After a winter of short rations and discomfitures at Fort Bridger the army was more or less disbanded and a large percentage of the men promptly headed for the nearest civilization, which was Salt Lake City.

In the years that followed, the majority of these men were converted by the Mormons and many of them became highly respected members of the church. In fact, my great grandfather Hathenbruk was the bugler of Johnston's army before he went over the hill and down into the lush, green valleys of Utah to become a successful businessman and a devout Mormon.

Though by presidential decree Utah's territorial governor was by this time a gentile, Brigham Young was still the president of the Mormon Church and, as such, the dominating factor in government. The Avenging Angels continued to ride through the mountains in gradually diminishing bands to mete out justice in their solemn, methodical manner, still striking terror into the hearts of errant gentiles and backsliding Mormons, to administer various degrees of punishment prescribed by Brigham Young as commensurate with the crimes that had been committed.

As time passed, however, and federal authority became more pronounced, the need for the Angels lessened until their activities were ceased altogether.

So passed over the horizon one of the most effective but little known police organizations ever to exist. Born of dire necessity, the Avenging Angels silently accomplished many purposes before they disappeared to make way for the federal government to take over the administration of authority in that vigorous segment of the nation known as Utah Territory. ★★★

1960 DONDERO AWARD PLANS ANNOUNCED

In accordance with a decision made by the Board of Directors of the International Association for Identification, rules with regard to the manner and timing of nominations for the John A. Dondero Memorial Award change the procedures to be followed in submitting nominations to the Board prior to a decision as to the ultimate winner.

Presentation of the Award at the Annual Conference in Houston, Texas, in July will be to that member of the Association who, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, has made the most significant contribution to the Association or to the identification profession *during the calendar of 1959*. Attention is called to the fact that the contribution must consist of something which occurred during 1959, rather than during the year intervening between Annual Conferences.

Nominations may be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Directors not later than April 1, 1960, and should consist of a full statement concerning the reason or reasons why the nominee is being named. A sufficient number of copies should be submitted so that the Chairman will be in a position to send a copy to each member of the Board. Decision of the Board will be made prior to the Annual Conference so that the name of the winner may be inscribed on the Award Plaque.

Recipient of the Award in 1959 was Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Award is made in honor of the late John A. Dondero, one of the Association's outstanding members and a leader in the identification field for many years prior to his death in 1957. The Award is presented annually by Mrs. John A. Dondero, who succeeded her husband as President of Faurot, Inc., in New York City.

All members of the Association are urged to give serious consideration to the submitting of nominations for this coveted Award which will be presented at the Conference Banquet in Houston in July. ★★★

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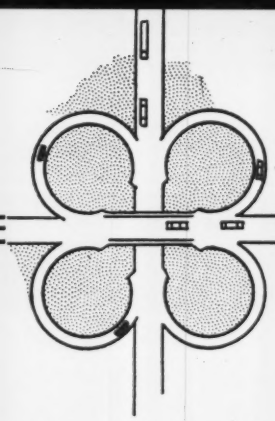

IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED

Basic Factors of Safe Automobile Driving

By A. R. Lauer

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Dr. Lauer dealing with basic components of driver behavior and their relationship to the twin projects of traffic safety and the reduction of traffic accidents. The first article appeared in the previous issue of POLICE*

HOW DO SOME DRIVERS WITH POOR MANIPULATIVE ABILITY AVOID ACCIDENTS?

ONE of the most disturbing elements in predicting human behavior is the tendency of individuals to compensate or to allow for their shortcomings. A shrewd bridge player compensates for a poor hand by careful attention and superior playing. In the shuffle of hereditary traits many persons receive a relatively "poor hand." There is no exception when considering the qualifications for safe automobile driving. To pursue the illustration further, we have no way of evaluating a man's bridge score from the respective hands dealt him. Neither will one or two plays disclose his actual playing habits. If he has gambling tendencies he may even lose consistently until the time to make the proper play. Similarly, a watched automobile driver will rarely show his "driving hand." Those who would stake all on a short-driving test are further wrong perhaps than those who propose exclusive use of "brass instruments" in the laboratory to increase driving ability. They are playing the other man's game rather than having him play theirs when making a road test.

To purport to reduce such a complex process as driving performance to a simple set of rules is folly. Instead of rules we need broad principles. Enforcement is often enmeshed in a similar snare. It is an easy matter to arrest, summon, and fine all violators at a given stop sign. It is quite another matter to reduce accidents at the particular intersection or crossing, or on stretches of highway leading each way from the point in question.

Our systems of traffic enforcement are based on medieval methods. To flog an insane person to drive "evil spirits" from him is little less humane than to make an innocent man a petty criminal and fine him for missing a stop light. It seems the only solution to the problem is more and better trained personnel in licensing bureaus, enforcement bodies and driver-selection departments. A study in California (4) has shown the value of calling in accident repeaters for a clinical examination of psychological nature. More recently this has been called driver improvement. The surface has barely been scratched in this area of accident prevention. It is hoped that such a fruitful approach will receive more attention. When, and if, this is done, our knowledge of automobile drivers will rapidly increase and accidents will probably be decreased. North Carolina now has such a program (12).

Much of the work now done by a highway patrol is routine and worthless. Training ten per cent of the patrol personnel to make scientific accident investigations and follow-up work with violators would probably do as much to reduce accidents as doubling the size of a patrol, in most cases. Whenever we are willing to adopt democratic and humane methods of law enforcement and cease the all too frequent totalitarian tactics in bringing obedience to rules of the road, the public will be much more cooperative. The main objective is getting a driver to police himself.

These and many other good leads come from careful study of drivers. We have learned that the *driver* is just you and I, Bill Jones and a host of other well-meaning people who occasionally let our efficiency lag and get into trouble. We are not potential criminals and it is safe to say that 95 per cent of violations are unintentional. If violations are unintentional there must be a reason. The reason is most likely traceable to our ignorance of the driver — the kind of road markings which will keep him at a high state of attention, the type of highways constructed, the characteristics of automobiles, of enforcement policies and others. In our scientific quest of greater safety let us not forget the driver — there is much more to be learned about him. Proper training and handling of the driver has been shown by Neyhart (10) and others (4) to be

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effective in reducing accidents.

There has been much wishful thinking in the safety efforts made up to the present time. A field of service is opening up for the psychologist with good scientific training, and who is not afraid to get out and attack original problems. Unless psychologists do attack these problems others less well qualified may take over the field. Public interest is high and the qualified person will find hundreds of virgin problems awaiting him. Other professions such as medicine, psychiatry, and optometry are doing notable work but it is not always well coordinated.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summarizing it may be said that:

1. There is a group of drivers who have more than their share of accidents.

2. In evaluating driving one must distinguish between the "safe" driver and the "skillful" driver. They are not necessarily the same.

3. One must have a reasonable amount of skill to drive safely but he must also have healthy attitudes of respect for, and cooperation with, other users of the highway.

4. Judgment is a very important factor in dirving. It is a product of good heredity and good training — a combined function, mostly of psychological nature.

5. Compensation is the largest unknown quantity in evaluation of safe driving performance. It is closely associated with experience in handling an automobile. It is also an indefinable attribute which cannot be determined from a knowledge of how well one would or does drive in a restricted situation, such as when being especially observed as in a driver's license examination.

6. It is doubtful whether safe driving can be formulated into a set of simple principles. It may, however, be reduced to a general basis of evaluation which the alert mechanical mind will easily master and apply as needed.

7. Criticisms of scientific and "brass instrument" measurements of drivers boomerang against existing practices in driver's licensing procedures.

8. More trained personnel are needed in the field of enforcement and driver supervision after licensing.

9. Many conclusions made regarding drivers and driver evaluation procedures are unsound.

10. There is a large field of service open to qualified students of the basic sciences, engineering and human behavior in the field of driver behavior and traffic control.

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Dr. Rafael Fernandez Ruenes, a vice president of the American Society of Questioned Documents Examiners and recognized "expert witness" in document identification, will direct the new program.

I.U. students are being accepted for the college-credited lecture portion of the seminar, but laboratory assignments will be limited to professional persons in policing.

In addition to classroom studies of cases involving document identification, the laboratory group will run tests on anonymous letters, forged signatures, erased handwriting and related questioned documents.

Robert F. Borkenstein, nationally known police scientist and chairman of the I.U. department of police administration, said the new offering in police science is in answer to the growing need for "expert witnesses" in document investigation and the emphasis being placed on this type of evidence.

The Police and Public Opinion

A STUDY OF ADVERSE COMMUNITY REACTION TO THE STARKWEATHER CASE

By Barry A. Kinsey

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two interesting articles which analyze the evolution of public reaction patterns in recent and noted criminal cases. The first article appeared in the Nov.-Dec. 1959 issue of* POLICE.

Individual Psychological Factors: Researchers[9] who have examined disaster and crisis situations have demonstrated that public hostility toward officials during disasters occurs *only* if (a) there is considerable hostility and prejudice prior to the disaster situation, and/or (b) the public believes that the disaster could in some way be attributed to inefficiency by the officials. The fact that not all citizens were hostile in this case, however, suggests that the belief that the police were grossly inefficient in their investigation (and consequently, "responsible for" some of the murders), is closely tied up with individual differences which result in different interpretations of the situation. In order to identify the nature and source of hostile and non-hostile attitudes (i.e., factors which accounted for perceptual differences) each respondent was placed into one of three categories according to the degree of hostility which his interview revealed. Category I contains the respondents who were openly hostile and antagonistic toward the police and who felt that the "cops" were stupid, ignorant, "crooked," and so forth. Respondents in Category II believed that some mistakes were made in the Starkweather case but felt that these mistakes were justified on the basis of lack of training, lack of personnel, or bad luck. Category III respondents were neither hostile or critical and felt that the police did the best that they could under the circumstances or refused to judge because they, "did not know anything about police methods." After the respondents were categorized, the interview schedules were carefully analyzed in order to determine the factors – both *previous to and during* the Starkweather case – which could be identified with hostile individuals. The results of this analysis are given in the following tables.

TABLE I

RESPONDENTS' REACTIONS TO THE STARKWEATHER CASE

Cat.	*Perceived Police as Cause of Murders*		*Believed Police Inefficient in This Case*		*Knew One or More of the Victims*		*Changed Original** Beliefs About Investigation*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
I*	86%	14%	100%	0%	64%	36%	0	15
II	10%	90%	100%	0%	26%	74%	3	18
III	0	100%	38%	62%	15%	85%	3	10
Total	15	34	41	8	17	32	6	43

* There were 15 respondents in Category I, 21 in Category II, and 13 in Category III.

** These individuals admit that they changed their minds about the police after finding out more about the case. In every case the change was favorable to the police.

TABLE II

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES WITH THE POLICE

Category	*Previous Hostility*		*Actual Experience in Which Police Were Unfair or Inefficient*		*Friend Experiences Where Police Were Unfair or Inefficient*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
I	100%	0%	20%	80%	53%	47%
II	76%	24%	20%	80%	14%	86%
III	15%	85%	9%	91%	15%	85%
Total	33	16	8	41	13	36

TABLE III

RESPONDENTS' EVALUATION OF UNDESIRABLE EXPERIENCES WITH THE POLICE

Reasons Why Police Were Inefficient			*Reasons Why Police Were Unfair*		
Prejudiced favoritism	Failed to make complete investigation		Didn't consider extenuating circumstances	Prejudiced favoritism	Impolite discourteous
10	8	Total 18	16	6	6 Total 28

Type of Situation			
Traffic	Minor crime	Major crime	
34	10	1	Total 45

A review of Tables I, II, and III and the interviews suggests three factors which distinguish between hostile and non-hostile citizens. These are: (a) previous hostility or prejudice towards the police, (b) "acquaintance" with one or more of the victims, and (c) accuracy of information sources.

The importance of previous hostility and of "acquaintance" with the victims is demonstrated by the fact that evidence of previous hostility was greater for Category I (100%) than for Category II (76%) or Category III (18%), and the percentage of respondents who

[9] C.f., Fritz, C.: Disasters Compared in Six American Communities. *Human Organization*, 16 (Summer, 1957), No. 2, pp. 15-19.

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knew one or more of the victims was greater for Category I (64%) than for Category II (26%) or Category III (15%). If we consider only Category I (very hostile) and Category III (no hostility), the difference is even more convincing.

The importance of accurate information sources was constantly emphasized by many factors, all of which cannot be mentioned here. For example, answers to the interview questions were invariably (except for Category I respondents) qualified by such statements as, "If all these rumors are true, then . . ." or "There are so many conflicting reports I don't know what to believe," and so forth. Also, with one exception,[10] all of the respondents who were in a position to "know the facts" in the case were in Category III. Finally, six respondents (Table I) changed their minds about the case after additional and more accurate information was given in the papers.

The influence which these factors exerted upon the individual's perception of the police efficiency is suggested by the fact that all the respondents in Categories I and II felt that the police were inefficient while only 38% in Category III felt that this was true. It should be pointed out, however, that the perception of errors in the investigation was not sufficient to arouse public hostility. It was, on the other hand, an inability or unwillingness to accept any reasons other than police stupidity, or laxity as the cause of these errors. Category I respondents, in other words, who were most closely identified with the above factors, appear to have selected out of the disaster situation (e.g., from rumors, newspapers, and so forth), *only* that information which would indicate police inefficiency and blundering as the cause of most of the murders.

Also, the results of the interview schedule gives us some hints as to the sources of prejudical attitudes toward the police. In general, these attitudes are derived from three sources: (a) previous undesirable experiences with the police which are generalized to all police, (b) cultural stereotypes, e.g., cops are stupid, bullies, and so forth, which are prevalent in our society and which are learned in the same manner as prejudiced attitudes toward religious or minority groups, and (c) self-interests, i.e., individuals do not make unbiased evaluations of situations in which their own interests are involved. The best example of this phenomena can be seen in the fact that in the interview schedules, the respondents most critical of traffic regulations and investigations were the ones who admitted the most traffic offenses. Other evidence of the importance of "self-interest" is found in the respondents' explanations of why the police were inefficient or unfair (Table III). For example, one respondent explains that the police should not have given him a ticket for skidding through a stop sign because "the pavement was wet." However, some of the complaints which were given as evidence of police inefficiency seem to have been justified. For example, two respondents complained that the police did not make an adequate investigation of a sex offense because, "They came with sirens going and lights flashing, and consequently, the offender was blocks away by the time they arrived." In this study, however, few cases were reported in which the police violated acceptable police methods. The rest were based upon a lack of understanding and respect between the police and the community.

[10] This respondent was a very close friend of the victims.

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DISCUSSION OF THESE FINDINGS

It is believed that the following observations which can be derived from this study should be given careful consideration by anyone involved in police-public relations.[11] (1) During disaster situations there is a strong desire for individuals to "fix the blame." This desire which is greatly exaggerated by fear, frustration, shock, and any sign of incompetency by officials, results in the tendency for the public to find scapegoats. Placing the blame on scapegoats restores equilibrium to the social system by defining the threatening situation in terms of some simple, comprehendable phenomena. After the initial shock of the disaster, however, ir-

[11] Because of space limitations, some of these observations are based upon data which could not (or only in part) be included in previous sections of this paper.

rational scapegoats persist for the majority only in the absence of authoritative information and explanation. It appears that this period would be the most effective time to regain public confidence by providing authoritative answers to the rumors which have emerged from the situation.

(2) Press releases during disaster situations must be screened carefully for any sign of unreasonable or incompetent behavior. This is important because individuals, in their attempts to simplify the situation, exaggerate real or imaginary mistakes, and consequently, these mistakes become the explanation of the disaster itself.[12]

(3) The tendency for individuals to generalize from one experience with the police to all police makes it imperative that every policeman avoid behavior which would degrade him in the eyes of the public. The police must also realize that individuals are not unbiased in their evaluation of a situation in which they are "ego" or financially involved. In these cases, any signs of prejudice, laxity, discourtesy, or inconsistency become grounds for shifting the blame (e.g., for a traffic violation) to the police. The importance of an absolutely thorough and impartial investigation of traffic violations or accidents cannot be overemphasized. These situations which often become routine to the police officer may pose a major financial or psychological threat to the individual involved. Finally, the police officials should keep in mind that disaster situations in which the police are scapegoats offer an unusual opportunity for individuals to release latent hostilities which have built up over a period of time.

(4) "The human mind must think in terms of categories . . . This propensity lies in . . . his (man's) normal and natural tendency to form generalizations, concepts, and categories whose content represents an oversimplification of his world of experience."[13] When a set of rational and/or irrational beliefs are associated with this category it is known as a stereotype. Stereotypes of the police (e.g., police are stupid, brutal, and so forth) are seldom developed from actual contact with the police but from interaction with others in our culture in which these stereotypes prevail. Hence, public opinion which is largely built around these stereotypes is not going to be changed overnight; it requires a gradual process of building up new stereotypes (images) and invalidating existing ones. Disasters of this type, unless they are properly handled, have the effect of validating these undesirable stereotypes, and consequently, make future public relations efforts much more difficult.

[12] One rumor which was very damaging developed after the police made a statement to the effect that they believed the Bartlett family (the first murder victims) had gone on *vacation*. The use of the term "vacation" after the family had supposedly been sick with the flu made the police look very stupid in the eyes of many citizens and was widely quoted as evidence of police inefficiency.

[13] Allport, G. W.: *The Nature of Prejudice. op. cit.*, p. 27.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to determine the factors which would account for the adverse criticism and hostility received by the police during the Starkweather investigation. It was suggested that there were two sets of factors operative in this situation. First, several factors which could be attributed to the situation itself — fear, shock, frustration, rumors, police admission of inability to handle the situation, and a great desire to simplify the situation and to fix the blame — were identified. Second, the factors which would explain large individual differences in the degree of hostility towards the police had to be examined. It was found that hostile individuals could be differentiated from non-hostile individuals with regard to the existence of previous hostility or prejudices towards the police, the degree of "acquaintance" with the victims, and the accuracy of the respondents' information sources.

Finally, in the last section of this paper a list of important considerations for effective public relations was presented. It is hoped that these considerations, which were derived from an analysis of the two sets of factors operative in disaster situations will be of some value in improving police-public relations.

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NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

Chief Albert E. Jewell of the Oxnard (California) Police Department, and his juvenile officers have for several years been using the High School annual yearbook to good advantage. Juvenile Officer Valentine of his department, obtains a copy of the annual from all high schools in Oxnard and vicinity. The class photographs make excellent mug shots and a number of cases have been closed as a result of leads furnished through such annuals!!! ★★★

Need for a Community Program For Troubled or Maladjusted Children

By Lloyd L. Voigt

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles reporting the results of a study in Lincoln, Nebraska, of the need for a coordinated program in behalf of troubled or maladjusted children. The first article appeared in the November-December issue of POLICE.*

LOCATING AND HELPING PROBLEM CASES

Any community which is as large as Lincoln can provide an adequate program for prevention, protection and rehabilitation at an additional cost which would be only a small percentage of the total outlay for general welfare and recreation services. To succeed in such an undertaking it would be necessary to develop the program so that it would include the following features: (1) Early identification of those children who are in need of help so that they can develop normally and avoid an antisocial or inadequate life adjustment, as well as corrective services to those already seriously maladjusted. (2) Provision for individual study of each child who shows symptoms of developing problems or maladjustment with consideration of the total family situation and environment. (3) A "reaching-out" approach to offer and provide assistance to those children who need help but whose parents do not initially desire or request assistance. (4) A high degree of coordination and flexibility among the community agencies that are able to provide needed services to problem children or their families.

Case Location

Among approximately 25,000 children and youth of school age in Lincoln there are several hundred in need of assistance either on a preventive basis or because they are already seriously troubled or maladjusted. Many, particularly the older children who have developed antisocial patterns of behavior, are obvious problem cases. Others, such as the case of the well-behaved but withdrawn, nonparticipating child or the child with incipient problems, are less easy to recognize. However, in most cases where there are serious problems and even in a case where a child is in the first stages of his difficulty, there are symptoms which can be recognized. In most cases of serious behavior there were symptoms which could have been recognized several years earlier. It is possible and particularly important to "reach out" and locate children with personality and behavior problems in their incipient stage when treatment or help can be most effective. Problem families can be located and, on a preventive basis, given assistance directed toward the providing of opportunities for the children to develop normally.

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Individual Study of Each Problem Child or Family

After a troubled child or a problem family that is not receiving adequate help is brought to the attention of an agency that is providing "reaching-out" casework and referral services, an investigation or study is made. In most cases much information can be obtained from the schools and the records of agencies which have had previous contacts with the case. The child and his parents are interviewed. Information that is pertinent to the problems is obtained from all available sources. To understand a child's problems it is necessary to understand the relationships between the various members of the family and to be concerned with or consider the problems, attitudes and characteristics of each. In some cases a referral is necessary to a psychiatric clinic for diagnosis. In addition to individual evaluations, an over-all family diagnosis should be made followed by determination of what help is needed and preventive or corrective planning. In some cases immediate referral can be made to an agency that can provide the necessary help. In other cases reaching-out casework services are needed.

Reaching-Out Services

Most social agencies traditionally expect persons to come to them for assistance and limit their help to those who ask for service. However, in many cases where the need is greatest there is a lack of understanding of the problems or an unwillingness to go to an agency to ask for assistance. Some parents, while defensive or outwardly hostile toward authority and inclined to blame school officials, police or the community for their children's problems, are deeply anxious or worried. Many respond favorably to persistent but friendly approaches

by well-qualified and skilled caseworkers who understand the factors or problems involved. Some cases can be referred as soon as they are located to agencies that can provide the needed services. In other cases strong initial resistance can be overcome, and they can later be referred. Others can be helped in their own setting by a friendly reaching-out approach, but will not go to an agency for help; and there are cases in which a more authorative approach is necessary for the protection of the children.

Coordinated Use of Community Services

A community program to provide assistance to troubled and maladjusted children will not be successful unless there is close cooperation between agencies, coordination of agency services and the effective use of resources and facilities. Some agencies remain comparatively aloof from other agencies and their staff members do not seem to understand the need for referral of cases or the use of all available community resources in working with difficult problem cases. When they have, or come in contact with, a case with problems that do not fit their agency program, they merely drop the case or refuse service and do not try to help the person find the needed help. The turning away of a problem case or the failure to handle problems is not an economy. There is a lack of understanding of the need for agencies to work together both for the welfare of the clients and for the most economical handling of the cases. There is a need for a team approach or close coordination and overall case-planning to focus the resources of the community on the serious problem cases. Even where the services of several agencies are necessary in the "multi-problem" cases, it is more economical and more effective for the agencies to work together in planning for each individual case and in the providing of services. If help is provided to a family by several agencies, one agency should have the responsibility for coordinating the services.

In any community the size of Lincoln there are ordinarily one or more agencies which, in theory at least, provide services to some of the categories of problem cases previously described in this report. However, adequate help is usually not provided. This may be due to heavy case-loads or other types of cases, lack of qualified personnel, and a feeling on the part of some agencies and their workers that no service should be provided until there is a request for it or until there is a violation of the law which results in punitive action.

There is a tendency on the part of some agencies to pretend or claim that they are providing adequate services to certain types of cases when, through no fault of their own, they are unable to do so. This inability may be because of inadequate salary scales or budget limitations, resulting in the lack of sufficient staff, or staff members with the necessary qualifications, to provide the type of help that is needed. The pretense, however, goes beyond the usual tendency of agencies to "put their best foot forward" and is actually harmful. Agencies should not "stake out" or make claims to areas for which they are unable to provide services or can only provide superficial or inadequate services. It would be to the community's advantage if, instead of prevending that they can provide such services, they would frankly admit their inability to do so in the hope that they would either be provided adequate additional personnel with the necessary qualifications or that the functions would be reassigned to some other agency.

NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A CASE LOCATION, REACHING-OUT CASEWORK AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Most delinquency, most juvenile suicides and most of the other cases of serious maladjustment could be prevented if help were provided when the symptoms of maladjustment were first recognizable. We might speculate as to how many of the Lincoln teenagers who have committed suicide might still be alive if, during the past ten or fifteen years, there had been an effective preventive and protective program to provide assistance to troubled or maladjusted children. We might also speculate as to how many persons would not have been the victims of antisocial or vicious acts of teenagers, or how much of the public funds could have been saved if it had not been necessary to commit many of these teenagers to institutions.

Lincoln provides, at a considerable cost, many services for children and youth. The services, however, are specialized and not comprehensive. They do not provide effective help in most of the cases where the maladjustment or the potential for maladjustment is greatest. What is needed is an effective basic or centralized program which, working in close cooperation with the various agencies, would fill in the gap and provide the needed reaching-out preventive or pre-delinquent and pre-neglect services which no agency is at present equipped to provide. In comparison to the large amount of public and Community Chest funds that are spent for the many welfare services, a preventive program of this sort would be comparatively inexpensive.

Such a case-finding, reaching-out casework and referral service would not duplicate the activities of any other agency. As part of its case-finding function it would be a resource to other agencies for referral of any case involving children for which they could not provide adequate service or could not directly refer for adequate service to one of the other agencies. Therefore, there would be no gaps in service. Reaching-out casework would be provided only while there is a need for that type of service. A case would be referred to an agency that could provide the needed services if it were possible to do so. It is not proposed that the service work with cases that are being handled as delinquents, or where there are court orders for the protection of the children.

unless the agencies responsible wished, in special situations, to have them handled on a reaching-out rather than an authoritative basis.

Size of Service Needed

There would be no point in the establishment of a small or superficial case-finding, reaching-out casework and referral service. It is not something that can be started on a partial basis. A reaching-out casework program could not accomplish much with a closed intake. It should be possible to focus practical help on the individuals most in need of it at the time when it would be most beneficial. Case loads should be limited so that it would be possible to perform work of adequate intensity with individual cases. Work with resistive individuals or families is sometimes quite time consuming. Thirty cases of this type would probably be the maximum that a caseworker could be expected to carry effectively.

It would not be possible to establish an effective reaching-out casework service as a sideline, by the addition of two or three workers to the staff of an existing agency. For the past year the Lincoln Youth Project has devoted the time of two caseworkers to this type of activity but they have been able to work with only a small percentage of the cases which could easily be located and which need this type of help. Since the Youth Project has not been providing a community service as such, and has accepted cases on a selective basis to determine unmet needs, it has been possible to maintain balanced caseloads. However, a program with only two or three workers and which would take cases as located would be bogged down almost immediately with the large number of teenage pre-delinquents, and work would not be possible on a preventive basis with younger children. Obviously all problem cases would not be located immediately. However, on the basis of the Youth Project's experience with this type of activity, it appears that a program could not accomplish its purpose unless sufficient staff were provided to handle adequately an initial caseload of at least three hundred active cases.

Qualifications of Staff

Staff members should be specially recruited for a service which is to perform case-finding and reaching-out casework. The payment of salaries sufficient to obtain well-qualified professional personnel would be not only an economy, but a necessity, to have an effective service. Many trained social workers are not suited for this type of work. Many case supervisors could not effectively supervise workers in it. The workers should have initiative and be flexible and mature. They should be trained and experienced in the recognition and treatment of personality disorders and be skillful in working with both children and their parents. They should desire to provide reaching-out and protective services, and not be desk-bound or expect the clients to come to them and request assistance.

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Possible Location Within Community System of Services

In planning for the establishment of a case-finding, reaching-out casework and referral service, it would be necessary to decide where it might best fit in the community system of services. Should a Children's Bureau be established, or could one of the existing agencies be converted to meet the need? Because of the centralized type of service that would be performed, a service or bureau might be created as a special arm of the Community Council that, administratively, would be similar to the Unreached Youth Project of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Ohio. A program of this sort should not be turned over to an existing agency without adequate budget provisions and a complete reconsideration of the agency's responsibilities, functions and capabilities. Effective case location and reaching-out casework demand as a prerequisite a complete change from the usual agency philosophy and practice. If an existing agency should be given the program to administer, the agency should probably be completely converted to it. However, if it were necessary also to continue the previous agency functions, two distinct divisions should be created. ★★★

The Stolen Car and the Traffic Officer

By Sergeant Wayne F. Rowe

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Sergeant Rowe has been associated with the Nebraska Safety Patrol since October 17, 1949. On April 1, 1958, he was assigned as Criminal Investigator for Troop "C" Grand Island District, and in August of that year he was transferred to the Criminal Division of Troop Headquarters in Lincoln. He was promoted to Sergeant on April 1, 1959. The following article is based upon a lecture he presented at a training session conducted by the Nebraska Safety Patrol.*

AUTO theft is one of the most common felonies encountered by the traffic officer. Every community in the United States has felt its effects in one way or another, and the annual cost in dollars and cents is astronomical. For the period from July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958, the vehicles stolen were valued at $279,000,000; this represents a total of 289,950 stolen autos. In spite of the number of apprehensions and convictions, there appears to be an upward trend in the number of cases.

There are thousands of fugitives and criminals in our nation whose very existence necessitates their moving frequently from one state to another, and the motor vehicle provides the transportation in the majority of these cases.

It is not necessary to be an expert in such phases of identification and investigation as serial numbers and hidden numbers in order to recover stolen cars and apprehend their occupants.

A negative attitude toward auto theft by police officers is responsible for the low percentage of recoveries and apprehensions. A short time ago a subject who had stolen a car was apprehended after crossing nearly three-fourths of an adjoining state. A radio item had been originated, was carried on the radio network, and was presumably in the hands of every officer on duty. But after his capture, this subject advised the arresting officer that his was the fifth patrol car he had met since leaving the scene of the crime.

A car which the police department of one of the larger cities had reported as stolen, was recovered parked in front of a parking meter. Five tickets for overtime parking, issued by the department reporting the vehicle stolen, were found under the windshield wiper. Apprehending subjects in stolen cars and finding in their possession summons tickets, warning tickets and court receipts for paid fines is not unusual.

It is not uncommon for auto thieves to ask local police where they can park their cars and sleep where they won't be disturbed, or where they can leave their vehicle for a few days. The psychology in these cases is simple. It is not likely that an officer will check out a subject who has such a direct approach. This is a terrific advantage to the thief, and a great disadvantage to the investigator who may be dusting for latent fingerprints.

Three rules will be offered here for the apprehension of car thieves. Two of these rules represent remarks made by Captains of the Safety Patrol. The third is a sentence in a book about, of all things, an insurance salesman.

1. If you write down every item that comes out on the radio net, you will recover stolen cars.
2. If you play your hunches and check out the subject who you feel may be in the wrong, you will apprehend criminals.
3. Show me a man who is willing to make four calls a day, and I will show you a successful insurance salesman.

Let's start with number one. If you write down the items and forget them, they will not be too beneficial. If you cannot quickly locate what you have written, it cannot be too helpful. It is suggested that you purchase a spiral-type stenographer's notebook. You may consider this a strange request, but it has been found that other pads are impossible to hold together for future or frequent reference, and have too few spaces.

Keep the entries at a minimum (you certainly aren't going to notice the serial or motor number of car while patrolling along the highway) and in individual columns, so that you can run your finger down a column of license numbers even if you are driving. Don't write items on the reverse sides. When you complete a page, simply turn over a new leaf and place the old one to the rear. It is securely held and is available for rapid reference. Leave the top four spaces blank so that it is not necessary to release the pad from the clipboard to see the topmost items; this space can be utilized as a scratch pad.

Do not try to memorize each license plate unless it is a local plate. Rather, remember that you have an item on a 46 county car or a 23 county car and if you see one refer to your item pad. In the large counties remember the first two numbers such as 1-54—or 2-16—and refer back. With some states it is enough to remember the state or with more common states remember the prefix number or letters, such as California MNX — or Texas KT —.

Now you can see the reason for keeping the items available for reference. It is amazing how these simple numbers will stay with you and be remembered even weeks later. By constant reference you keep familiar with the various vehicles. When the item is cancelled

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draw a single line through the notation.

One thing to remember: the success of this operation depends upon the *observation* of vehicles. You cannot observe vehicles from the local coffee shop or while hiding behind the proverbial billboard. You must be on the road, carefully observing each vehicle which passes.

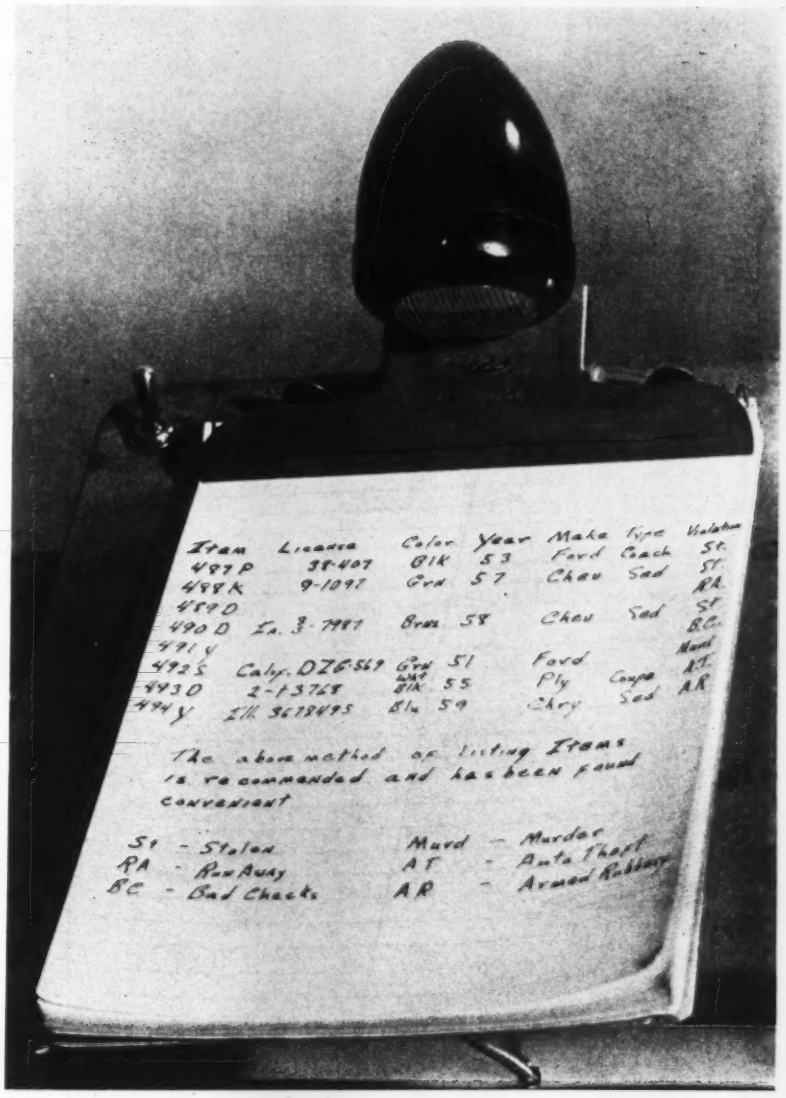
Now, for item number two: playing your hunches. This is not as easy as it may sound. It is terribly discouraging to stop some unfortunate individual, check him out completely, and then find nothing out of line when you had such a strong feeling that all was not right. To have this happen time after time is even more discouraging.

But, if you will realize that a hunch results from something in your subconscious which may not be apparent in the conscious mind, it will help to overcome this discouragement.

One wet, snowy afternoon, an officer noticed a new Cadillac at a roadside park. The vehicle was checked out as a matter of routine, and a subject was discovered sleeping on the front seat. The officer awakened him and asked for his driver's license and registration certificate, which he produced. These were carefully examined and more identification was asked for; this he also supplied. There was absolutely nothing wrong with his credentials.

The officer noticed some wood shavings on the floor of the car and asked about them. The subject explained that he carved name pins and other costume jewelry which he sold around cafes. He was a cook by trade and earned over a hundred dollars a week. He stated that he worked for a large night club in Arizona and was on vacation in the winter because that was the slow season.

The hunch that something was wrong persisted, but the officer could not place his finger on a single item for which the man could not give a logical answer. At last the officer returned to his patrol unit and resumed his normal patrol. He was still bothered by the incident and decided to call in a name check on the radio. This proved fruitful; it was learned that a subject by that name was wanted for "Removing Mortgaged Property". The man was taken into custody and he readily admitted that he was the wanted person.

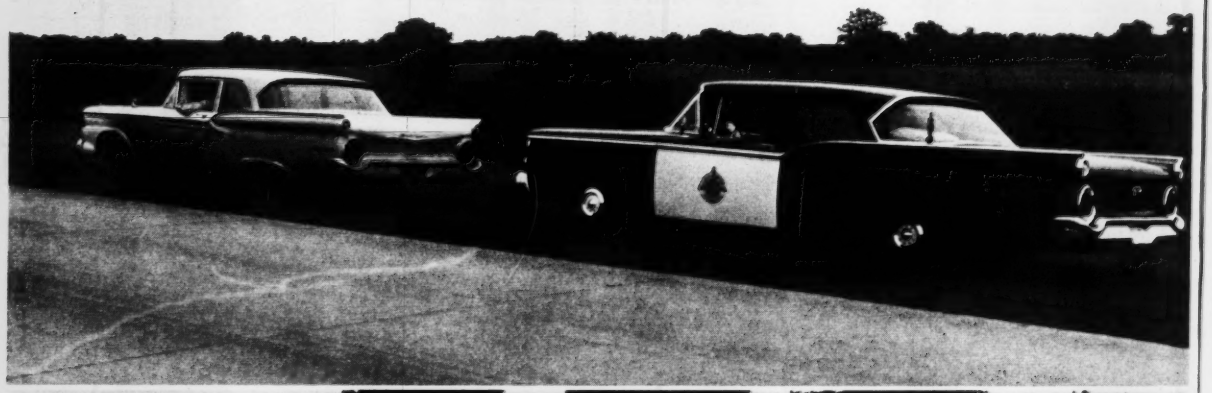

Item License Color Year Make Type Violation
487P 38-407 Blk 53 Ford Coach St.
488K 9-1097 Grn 57 Chev Sed St.
RA
489D St.
490D Ia. 3-7987 Brn 58 Chev Sed BC.
491Y Mard
492S Calif. DZ6569 Grn 51 Ford AT
493O 2-13768 Blk 55 Ply Coupe AR
494Y Ill. 3678495 Blu 59 Chry Sed
The above method of listing items is recommended and has been found convenient
St - Stolen
RA - Run Away
BC - Bad Checks
Mard - Murder
AT - Auto Theft
AR - Armed Robbery

Keep the entries at a minimum and in individual columns, so that you can run your finger down a column of license numbers even if you are driving.

A check of his criminal history revealed that he was a four-time loser who had had numerous brushes with the law. Only now did the officer realize the reasons for his hunch. There was no luggage or other evidence of prosperity which one usually finds in a Cadillac. The subject had served a term for swindling, hence the quick and unhesitating answers to the questions. He had seemed to welcome questions and took no offense. In other words, he was showing his superiority by outsmarting the officer. And finally, the pins: this was something he had learned in prison. Inmates of penal institutions often learn hobbies such as leathercraft and wood-carving.

The officer was aware of all of these things in his subconscious, but they did not ring a bell in his conscious mind until after the man was in custody.

Hunches take many forms, and it isn't always easy to figure out what brings one on. But, you can



If you write down every item that comes out on the radio net, you will recover stolen cars.

The success of this operation depends upon the observation of vehicles.

Never pass up an opportunity to make a contact. A motorist checking a road-map offers the chance for a contact to the alert officer.

be sure that there is always something that registers in the subconscious and is not apparent to the conscious. It behooves a good officer to make every effort to determine what that something is.

Many times the bases for hunches will be recognized immediately. Often you will be unable to analyze them. But they deserve your utmost attention, for if you strive for the answer to each so-called hunch, you will get results.

It might be well to add here that one of the greatest hinderances an officer will find in playing hunches

is answering a simple question, "Why did you stop me?" Some officers have been advised to reply, "We have a stolen car on our radio net of similar description to the one you are driving." It has been found, however, that an answer of this type brings probing questions that sometimes are very embarrassing. A frank, direct answer is much better. This doesn't mean that you should tell a motorist that he looks like a crook—you don't have to be that direct. Rather, tell him, "I noticed that you have a clean car with dirty license plates."—or "You just looked a little too young to have a driver's license."—or something to that effect. Always be careful not to offend the individual. Or, you might explain that this is just a routine examination and that you contact a certain number of motorists each day as a matter of routine. These explanations are well accepted by the public and you will receive many favorable comments on your alertness.

You must religiously refrain from over-examination. Ordinarily a check of driver's license and registration is sufficient, but satisfy yourself that everything is all right. It is not out of line to ask a person to show you his luggage if he tells you he is traveling a great distance. If you are not satisfied with the credentials he shows you, ask for additional identification. Be wary if he has his driver's license and registration out when you approach or if they were in the glove compartment. They may have been left in the car by the owner. Above all, do not be bluffed; indignation is often used by these individuals in an effort to worry the officer. If you treat them with courtesy, good judgment and reasonableness, you have nothing to worry about. Remember, when you stop a person along the highway, that he is entitled to a tactful but honest explanation of "Why?".

If you play your hunches and conscientiously attempt to analyze them, you will apprehend criminals.

Now, how could a book about insurance salesmen possibly help a law enforcement officer? The book is *From Failure to Success In Selling*, by Frank Bettger. It is sincerely recommended for policemen. The whole book will not be reviewed, but a short explanation is necessary to understand the helpful sentence.

With today's modern communication, a period of a few hours is all that is usually required to check a story.

The author, Frank Bettger, was a failure as an insurance salesman. He had quit his job and was cleaning out his desk when he heard his boss, who was talking with some other salesmen, say, "Show me a man who is willing to make four calls a day and I will show you a successful insurance salesman." These words so inspired Frank Bettger that he asked for his job back and went on to become one of the most successful salesmen in the business. In his book he lists a number of things which proved useful to him, and states that they would apply to any occupation.

An attempt has been made to adapt them to police work, and to auto theft in particular. In the period of slightly over a year in which these methods were adapted and developed, they worked. There is every reason to believe that over a longer period of time the methods would result in a gain of efficiency. One would probably never reach the level of 25 per cent sales, or a stolen car every four contacts, but a stolen car every two weeks is possible, and this goal might be set even higher.

In his book, Bettger emphasizes contacts; concentrate on these. Some officers with a great number of contacts do not recover as many stolen cars as officers with fewer contacts. Why is this so? Perhaps they are not contacting car thieves, or, in Bettger's terms, potential buyers. In many cases criminals make every effort to obey traffic laws; they do not want to be stopped for a stop sign violation or for speeding. They have even gone so far as to carry extra sealed-beam units in case a headlight were to go out. So, in order to apprehend auto thieves, one has to contact potential car thieves.

How do you pick out potential car thieves? If they don't break the traffic laws you can't expect to make apprehensions by consistently working routine traffic laws. And yet this is our main objective; criminal work is secondary. The methods must not be allowed to interfere with our basic duties of enforcing traffic laws.

An officer probably will average around one hundred contacts a month. This will average about four a day. Each contact will not take more than thirty minutes on an average. In other words, an officer may spend about two hours a day on actual contacts and the other eight hours are spent in looking for violations. Why can't this time be utilized for looking for potential car thieves as well as for traffic violations?

Set up a list of things to look for.

PROTECT YOURSELF
with this Fountain-Pen Type POCKET
TEAR GAS
Device . . . $15 VALUE
38 Special Cal.
$5.95
with 1 shell
Additional shells 50c ea.
Specially Priced! Extra protection in police work or for personal defense against purse snatchers, robbers, mashers. Causes no permanent injury. Heavy duty case of highly polished nickel with handy spring-steel pocket clip.
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Send Check or Money Order. No COD's
Nickel Plated Peerless Type
HANDCUFFS
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$7.95 pr.

If the car has been stolen in the state of registration, it should be on the radio net of that state and on the officer's item pad, and therefore falls in a different category. The first requirement is that the car be from out of state, and going away from that state. Think back to the out-of-state stolen cars recovered in your area. How many were going toward the locality where they were stolen?

The number of passengers in a car is sometimes significant. Cars are seldom stolen by more than one or two individuals. But auto thieves often pick up hitchhikers because they may have been in the same position, so it is well to notice the passengers as well as the driver. The ideal way of doing this is simply to turn your head when a vehicle is passing you.

Auto thieves seldom carry luggage, at least not the kind which hangs in the side window. So, the absence of clothing in the window may be added to the list.

A person who does not "fit" the car he is driving excites suspicion; thus, the general impression of driver and car is worth checking out. A teen-aged boy would look more natural behind the wheel of a two-toned, gaily colored, brightly shined, chrome covered and souped-up automobile than he would behind the wheel of the plain unornamented car usually thought of as a family-type automobile.

Particular attention should be paid to license plates, and such things as loose plates, dirty plates, plates obscured by such things as water bags, etc. should be checked. All in-transit plates should be checked. If a plate is missing from the vehicle and the state of origin requires two plates, check the car.

One of the best sources of apprehensions is a careful check of roadside parks and of the people who sleep along the road. The car thief is very often a person without funds who cannot afford hotel or motel accommodations.

Never pass up an opportunity to make a contact. If someone is parked on the shoulder of the road looking at a road map, get out and approach his car and ask if he is having trouble.

If a person pulls up beside you while you are parked and asks for information, pretend you can't hear and go over and look him over. Be observant at all times.

Check people who look you over too closely or appear startled when first noticing you. One Trooper explained why he had stopped a car, which proved to be stolen, by saying that they were looking back at him like a tree full of owls. It is sometimes worthwhile to check a vehicle if the driver hesitates for a period of time before passing your patrol car.

These rules should be applied loosely and yet quite rigidly. In other words, modify the rules to meet the situation. Since contacts are the key to the problem, as much time as possible should be spent on the road.

Mr. Bettger suggests that records be kept of all contacts and their results. Keep records of all contacts which are made purely from the rules outlined above. The routine contacts for violations, warnings, etc., need not be recorded. In other words, the people who met the basic requirements as potential auto thieves are the ones on whom the records should be kept.

The analysis for the one year period during which Bettger's ideas were tested is as follows: of a total of 707 contacts, six resulted in criminal apprehensions. But a surprising thing came to light: of the total contacts, eighty-eight written contacts for traffic violations were recorded. These consisted of summonses, warnings, and violations, and would not have resulted had it not been for the drivers' showing some of the characteristics of potential auto thieves.

It must be remembered that this was the first year of operation. The total number does not equal more than half of the suggested four contacts per day. But these contacts were made in addition to the required normal routine of the working day. They were recognized as guesses and were not allowed to interfere with the investigation of known violations. In other words, if the officer had decided to check a potential and noticed a car go by that appeared to be speeding, he took care of the speeder and the potential went on his way. *Criminal work is not the basic job of the traffic officer.*

Many officers do not know what to look for or what to say to a person they are checking. The best way to start is to ask for driver's license and registration certificate. Make this a habit and do not check one without checking the other. If the person produces these items from anywhere which would not seem to be a normal place to keep them, ask for additional identification. Do not allow them to flash identification; read the description and make sure it fits. Look over all credentials carefully. Check the

dates and be sure that the cards are current.

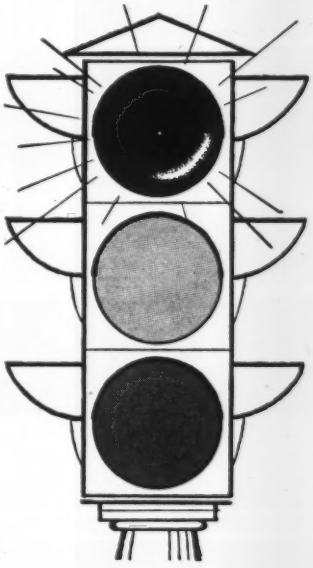
While the subject searches for his driver's license, notice the following: Is the radio missing from the car? Are the keys in the ignition? An absence of keys may indicate that the ignition is wired; in this case check the dome light to see if it has been broken out. People who wire cars at night frequently break the dome light. Look for any loot which may have come from a break-in. Look for loose change inside the car; when a large amount of loose change has been obtained from a break-in, it is not uncommon to find it scattered all over the vehicle.

If you have reason to believe that a felony has been committed, you may arrest that person and hold him for investigation of that felony. With today's modern communication, a period of a few hours is all that is usually required to check out a story.

If you adopt a positive attitude and believe that there are hundreds of stolen cars on the road, the rewards will be satisfying. If you will follow the methods which have been suggested here, you will make apprehensions.

Remember, the final results are determined by contacts, and alertness to every possible contact is the key. Establish good habits and develop new ones; always strive for better methods of detection. And always expect the unexpected. ★★★

More and more state and local Police Chiefs say...



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Police Dogs — A Fad?

EACH LANSING, Mich. — Is use of dogs for police work merely a fad?

"One city may be using dogs just because another city is," said Samuel G. Chapman.

"Dogs may be a big help to police but a dog program must be carefully planned.

"The most important consideration is whether the city has a sufficiently high incidence of crime in an area in which dogs can be of value.

"If it does, the city has to consider whether it should hire new officers instead of obtaining and training dogs.

"As a rule of thumb, it costs as much to train and use two dogs as it does to add a new policeman to the force."

Chapman, who has had considerable experience as a consultant to numerous police forces, noted seven cities (including Detroit and Dearborn) which started dog programs and then discontinued their use.

The most common reasons for failure, he believes, have been: (1) Too hasty a start; (2) too much expected too soon; (3) use of dogs as a result of pressure from dog lovers; and (4) inadequate support.

Some programs, he added, have been too ambitious. Too many dogs were taken on at once. Five or six is about the right number for a start, in his opinion. ★★★

Murders, Infanticides and Criminal Justice in England and Wales, 1925 to 1955

By Walter A. Lunden

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Lunden is Professor of Sociology in the Department of Economics and Sociology at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. A prolific researcher in the social sciences, he is a regular contributor to the professional journals and presents here in an article written exclusively for POLICE an interesting study of homicide in England and Wales.*

THE recent celebrated case of Dr. John Bodkin Adams, M. D., of Eastbourne and the earlier execution of John George Haigh in London have aroused considerable concern about the number of homicides in Great Britain.[1] Both the English and the American press gave considerable attention to these and other cases which has led to the belief that murders are common and perhaps increasing in the British Isles.

In order to determine the extent and the trend of homicides in England the data relative to two kinds of murders have been examined for a period of thirty-one years. The information includes adult and child murders in England and Wales from 1925 to 1955. In British law adult murder is the killing of any person over one year of age whereas child murder constitutes cases under one year. According to English usage murder excludes manslaughter whether negligent or non-negligent.[2]

Unlike criminal statistics elsewhere, crimes of personal violence, especially murder, in England are more reliable because crimes become known and are reported. Any variation, therefore, in the number of murders may be taken as reliable and more accurate than property crimes. In addition to the incidence of murder the CRIMINAL STATISTICS published by the Home Office report the judicial proceedings showing the dispositions of the respective cases. The present analysis, therefore, covers the incidence of murders as well as the dispositions by the police and the courts.[3]

TABLE 1
MURDERS AND INFANTICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-1955 (*)

Year	*Murders*	*Infanticides*
1925	125	35
1926	114	40
1927	100	43
1928	99	37
1929	103	28
1930	86	33
1931	111	27
1932	93	31
1933	110	29
1934	105	32
1935	101	17
1936	112	29
1937	87	24
1938	107	23
1939	135	21
1940	115	8
1941	135	11
1942	159	33
1943	120	22
1944	95	23
1945	141	33
1946	127	17
1947	132	39
1948	138	24
1949	114	17
1950	122	16
1951	116	8
1952	132	9
1953	129	12
1954	136	9
1955	123	10
TOTAL	3622	740
AVERAGE	116.8	23.8

*CRIMINAL STATISTICS, England and Wales, Cmd, 7227 (1939-1945), 7528 (1947), 9884 (1955).

Within three decades the incidence of murder and infanticide in England and Wales has followed opposite trends; murders have shown a slight tendency to rise whereas infanticides have displayed a noticeable decline. In the thirty-one years under analysis the number of adult murders have ranged from the lowest of eighty-six cases in 1930 to the highest of one hundred-fifty-nine in 1942 with an average of one hundred-sixteen for the period with a total of three thousand-six hundred-twenty-two cases. Infanticides have varied from eight in 1940 and 1951 to thirty-nine in 1947 main-

[1] Dr. Adams, a medical man, was charged with the "murder" of an undetermined number of elderly wealthy ladies in Eastbourne. Over a period of 20 years, 17 of his patients willed him $90,000. English rumor held that he had disposed of "hundreds" of his patients over a period of years. In 1957 he was acquitted in Old Baily Court because medical experts failed to agree on certain facts as to the care and treatment of his patients; dosages of drugs in terminal cases. John G. Haigh confessed to the killing of nine persons over a period of five years. He was convicted and executed in 1949 after the shooting of a 69 year old widow, Mrs. Durand Deacon. The English press called him the "Vampire Killer" because in each case he drank the victim's blood. One London paper devoted one-third of the front page and two-thirds of an inside page to the deeds of Mr. Haigh.

[2] Under the recent English Homicide Act of 1957 murders have been limited to specific crimes whereas manslaughter has a much wider scope. Despite two efforts on the part of the House of Commons the House of Lords vetoed a bill to abolish capital punishment. See G. Hughes on *The English Homicide Act of 1957*, Jour. of Crim. L., Criminol., and Pol. Sci., Mar.-April, 1959. pp. 521-532.

[3] All the data used here have been tabulated from 16 volumes of CRIMINAL STATISTICS, England and Wales, Statistics Relating to Crime and Criminal Proceedings for respective years. The volumes are Cmd, 2263, 1922; Cmd, 3581, 1928; Cmd, 3853, 1929; Cmd, 5690, 1936; Cmd, 5878, 1937; Cmd, 7227, 1939-1945; Cmd, 7428, 1946; Cmd, 7528, 1947; Cmd, 7733, 1948; Cmd, 7993, 1949; Cmd, 8301, 1950; Cmd, 8616, 1951; Cmd, 8941, 1952; Cmd, 9199, 1953; Cmd, 9574, 1954 and Cmd 9884, 1955.

Address: Dr. Walter A. Lunden, Prof. of Sociology, Dept. of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State Univ., Ames, Iowa.

taining an average of twenty-four cases and a total of seven hundred-forty cases. The three decades of 1925-1955 include eight years of the Great Depression (1930-38), the seven years of World War II (1939-45) and the ten years of post-war reconstruction. The fact that Great Britain was the main basis of military operations during the war must be taken into account in any interpretation of the types of offenses. It is too much to assume that a nation experiencing seven years of total war would not derive some legacy effecting the behavior of the people.[4]

MURDERS

In the nine years of the Great Depression murders maintained an average of one hundred-one cases. As England entered World War II homicides increased, averaging one hundred-twenty-nine cases during seven years. The highest number, one hundred-fifty-nine, occurred in 1942, when the citizens were engaged in "The Battle for Britain." In the ten post-war years (1946-55) the average amounted to one hundred-twenty-seven cases which was lower than the average for the war years but higher than the pre-war and depression years. Even in the year of the Great Strike of 1926 when property crimes increased sharply the number of murders reached only one hundred-fourteen cases. Furthermore, during the five years of World War I (1914-1918) the average was no higher than eighty-five cases. By comparison the post-war average of one hundred twenty-seven was 26 percent higher than the pre-war (World War II) average of one hundred-one cases.[5]

1900-04 = 99
1905-09 = 96
1910-14 = 98
1915-19 = 90
1920-24 =103

From CRIMINAL STATISTICS, England and Wales, 1928, Cmd, 3581, p. 15.

DISPOSITION OF MURDERERS

Data are not available on the disposition of the killers by the police and the courts for the entire period but facts are at hand for the ten years of 1946-55, the three years, 1929, and 1936-37. In these thirteen years one thousand three-hundred-eighty-three murderers killed one thousand five-hundred-seventy-one persons who were over one year of age. The number of multiple murders varied from year to year with eighty-six killers and one-hundred-three victims in 1929. In 1955, one-hundred-one murderers killed one-hundred-twenty-three persons. Table 2 shows the number of killers and the victims for each year.

THE POLICE RECORD ON MURDERERS

In 5.5 per cent of the total number of killers (1,383) the police made "no arrest" because of the peculiar circumstances of the crime. In 61.5 per cent of the cases (eight hundred-fifty) the police made an arrest and the killers were brought to trial. In 33 per cent of the cases (four hundred-fifty-seven) the murderers committed suicide after the crime and prior to arrest. Suicide subsequent to murder is not an uncommon act for killers because in most instances the murderer and the victim bear close social proximity to each other. In some cases the relationship is that of husband and wife or paramour of some type.

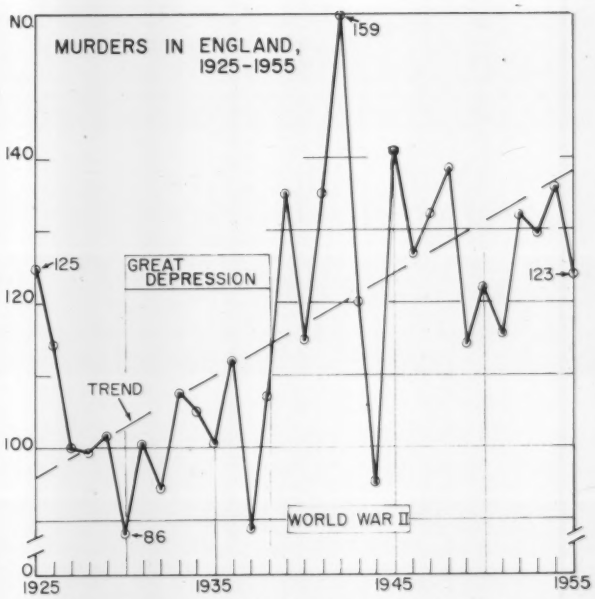


TABLE 2
MURDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES
Disposition by Police, 1929, 1936-37 and 1946-55

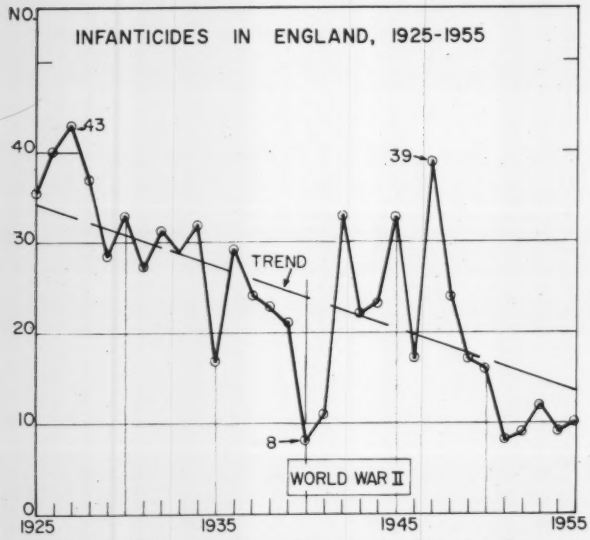
Year	*Committed Suicide*	*Arrested*	*No Arrest*	*Total*	*Total Victims*
1929	37	44	5	86	103
1936	33	61	5	99	112
1937	27	48	3	78	87
1946	31	77	16	124	127
1947	40	73	11	124	132
1948	34	78	16	128	138
1949	34	59	12	105	111
1950	38	71	0	109	122
1951	41	63	0	104	116
1952	36	72	0	108	132
1953	37	64	2	103	129
1954	36	72	6	114	136
1955	33	68	0	101	123
TOTAL	457	850	76	1383	1571
PER CENT	33.0	61.5	5.5	100	

THE RECORD IN THE COURTS

With very few exceptions the time lapse between the crime, the arrest and the trial has been relatively short. Prolonged adjudication in murder cases is unusual in England. The population live close together and escape is difficult. In addition, the police in England are centralized. In general, they are career men with train-

[4] In addition it must be kept in mind that the population, eight years of age and over, increased from 36,681,200 in 1938 to 38,994,000 in 1955 or about 6.6 percent. In terms of a ratio there were more women in 1955 than in 1938.

[5] Average number of murders in England and Wales by five year periods:



ing and a "pride of the profession." There is but one court of appeals and the court rules in a case within "three clear Sundays." Of the total eight hundred-fifty murderers arrested and charged, 14.4 per cent (one hundred-twenty-three) were either discharged or acquitted at the trial and 39.9 per cent (three hundred-thirty-nine) were convicted and either sentenced to prison or executed. In the remaining 45.7 per cent the murderers were either declared insane at the time of the arraignment or later in the course of the trial. Under English law a murderer may be found guilty of murder and at the same time declared insane according to the M'Naghten Rules and sentenced to a criminal lunatic asylum.

Comparable data for the seven years of World War II are not available but for the nine hundred victims killed, four hundred-seventy-four persons were tried by the courts of which one hundred-seventy-four were convicted. Of the one hundred-thirty-eight liable to execution eighty-two were executed and fifty-six were granted a reprieve. These executions do not include the sixteen enemy agents condemned under the Treachery Act nor the three charged with treason during the war.

TABLE 3

MURDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Disposition of Murder Cases in Assize and Quarter Sessions Courts, 1929, 1936-37 and 1946-55

Year	*Discharged*	*Insane on Arraignment*	*Acquitted*	*Guilty But Insane*	*Prison*	*Executed*	*Total*
1929	2	7	9	13	8	5	44
1936	2	11	10	15	15	8	61
1937	2	13	3	11	11	8	48
1946	9	16	9	16	12	15	77
1947	3 (a)	13	6	18	23	10	73
1948	2	25	5	15	21	10	78
1949	0	12	6	12	12	17	59
1950	4	14	9	15	15	14	71
1951	1	19	7	9	9	18	63
1952	1	16	5	17	16	17	72
1953	2	15	9	13	9	16	64
1954	2	10	9	23	16	12	72
1955	1	13	5	27	13	9	68
TOTAL	31	184	92	204	180	159	850
PER CENT	3.6	21.7	10.8	24.0	21.2	18.7	100.0

(a) This includes one case of a German POW transferred to military authorities and one case where the subject died while in custody.

INFANTICIDE

Although infanticide differs in many respects from adult murder the offense is considered an act of murder. In infanticide the victim is under one year and in most instances is a newly-born child disposed of in some manner by a young woman or the mother. Furthermore, since most victims are less than twenty-four hours old concealment is much easier than in adult murders. In addition, the relationship between the killer and the victim is not the same. In adult cases the victim stands in the relationship of an "agent provocateur" to the killer whereas in child murder quite different factors precipitate the act.

In contrast to adult killings, child murders, except for the war years, have declined noticeably in England and Wales. The number of cases have varied from the lowest of eight in 1940 and in 1951 to forty-three in 1927, the year after the Great Strike of 1926. The average for the three decades amounted to twenty-four cases. In the nine years of the Great Depression (1930-38) infanticides averaged twenty-seven cases. The average during the seven years of World War II fell to twenty-one cases which was approximately half the average of fifty-one during five years of World War I (1914-18). During World War II the total number of infanticides amounted to one hundred-fifty-one but in World War I the total was two hundred-fifty-five cases.[6] In the ten post-war years from 1946 to 1955 the average declined further to sixteen cases with ten killings in 1955. The temporary rise in infanticides during World War II was due very largely to the disordered conditions within England.

1900-04 = 56 1915-19 = 52
1905-09 = 48 1920-24 = 49
1910-14 = 55

DISPOSITIONS OF CHILD MURDERERS

Because of the singular nature of infant killings apprehension is often difficult. In most cases the act is committed by relatively young women or girls seriously disturbed physically and emotionally. Between 1904 and 1928, of the total one hundred-forty-nine women charged with child killing, 19 per cent were sixteen to twenty years and 56 per cent were twenty-one to thirty years of age with 92 per cent under forty years.

THE POLICE RECORD

In many cases the bodies of the newly-born infants were discovered in such conditions that the killer could not be traced which may explain why there were "no arrests" in 61.2 per cent (one hundred-forty-five) of the total two hundred-thirty-seven cases. Multiple child murders are uncommon and in 1953 two persons were charged with the death of one infant. In 24.9 per cent

[6] Average number of infanticides in England and Wales by five year periods:

of the cases (fifty-nine) arrests followed the crime but in 13.9 per cent (thirty-three) the killer committed suicide shortly after the crime, therefore, no arrest.

TABLE 4
INFANTICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
Disposition by the Police, 1929, 1936-37 and 1946-55

Year	Committed Suicide	Arrested	No Arrest	Total	Number of Infants Killed
1929	3	8	15	26	28
1936	2	11	13	26	29
1937	5	5	14	24	24
1946	3	2	12	17	17
1947	4	8	26	38	39
1948	5	6	13	24	24
1949	1	2	14	17	17
1950	0	5	11	16	16
1951	1	2	5	8	8
1952	3	4	2	9	9
1953	2	3	8	13	12
1954	4	1	4	9	9
1955	0	2	8	10	10
TOTAL	33	59	145	237	242
PER CENT	13.9	24.9	61.2	100.0	

THE COURT RECORD FOR CHILD MURDERERS

Prior to 1922 the only possible sentence for the courts in child murder cases was the death penalty. Because of this legal restriction, in many cases there was no conviction or the court by a "special finding" rendered a verdict of insanity, thus precluding execution. After 1922 a new law impowered the courts to impose other penalties than death. In case the death penalty was imposed it could later be commuted to life imprisonment.

Of the fifty-nine persons arrested and tried for infanticide for the thirteen years, 15.3 per cent (nine) were acquitted or "No Bill" was drawn against them. In fourteen cases (23.8 per cent) the persons were declared insane at the time of the arraignment and 30.3 per cent (eighteen) were found guilty but insane. In six cases (10.2 per cent) the courts imposed prison terms and in twelve (20.4 per cent) the death penalty. In each of the latter cases the sentences were commuted to imprisonment. In reality 30.6 per cent (eighteen) of the murderers were given prison terms.

CONCLUSION

In the three decades from 1925 to 1955 adult murders in England and Wales have increased whereas child murders have decreased. On the basis of pre-war and post-war averages adult murders have risen 26 per cent whereas infanticides have decreased 40 per cent. In about two-thirds of the adult cases arrest followed the crime but in two-thirds of the child murders there was no arrest. Suicides were about two times greater after adult murders than in child murder cases. In 45.7 per cent of the adult cases the killers were declared insane but in 54.1 per cent of the child cases the courts declared the killers insane. Acquittals and discharges were about the same for both types of cases. In the thirteen years

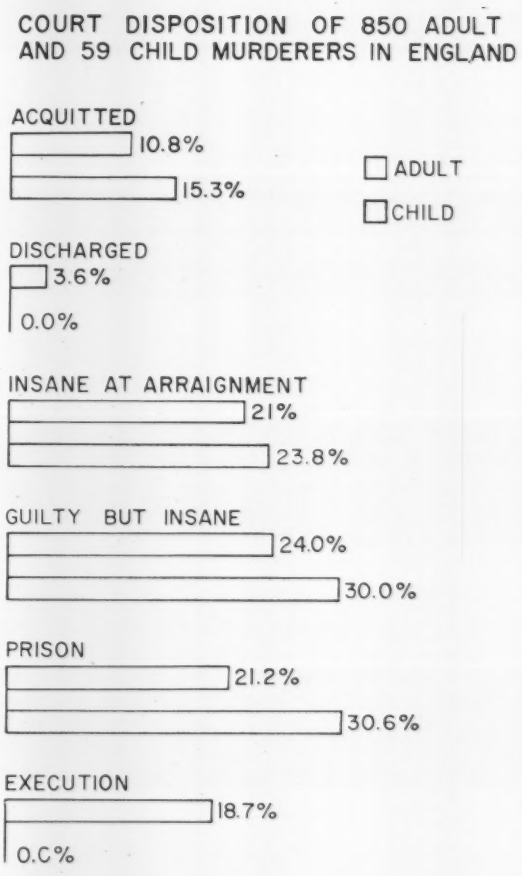
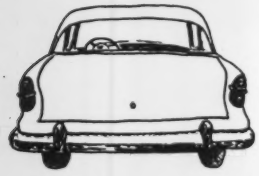


TABLE 5
INFANTICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
Dispositions of Cases in Assize and Quarter Sessions Courts, 1929, 1936-37 and 1946-55

Year	Number Arrested	Acquitted or No Bill	Insane at Arraignment	Guilty But Insane	Prison	Death Penalty
1929	8	1	2	5	0	0
1936	11	1	2	6	2	0
1937	5	0	3	2	0	0
1946	2	1	0	1	0	0
1947	8	1	1	2	0	4 (a)
1948	6	1	2	0	0	3 (a)
1949	2	1	1	0	0	0
1950	5	2	0	1	0	2 (a)
1951	2	0	1	0	0	1 (a)
1952	4	1	1	0	0	2 (a)
1953	3	0	1	0	2	0
1954	1	0	0	1	0	0
1955	2	0	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	59	9	14	18	6	12
PER CENT	100.0	15.3	23.8	30.3	10.2	20.4

(a) In each case the death penalty was subsequently commuted to imprisonment.

no child murderers have been executed but 18.7 per cent of the adult killers brought to trial were executed. The courts imposed prison terms on 21.2 per cent of the adult killers and 30.6 per cent of the child murderers.



One and One-Half Man Cars?

By Norman L. Clowers

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author entered police service in 1948 as a patrolman in the Police Department of Tacoma, Washington. He served this organization for a period of eight years, three of which found him assigned to traffic accident investigation. In 1956 while interrogating the occupants of a stolen car, he was struck down by a drunken driver and subsequently retired from the Department on physical disability. After an assignment in South Vietnam as a special police instructor, he returned to the states and is now enrolled in a four-year undergraduate program leading to the Bachelor degree in the police major at the State College of Washington.*

POLICE administrators are in the midst of an era of frustration and indecision. The public is demanding more and better police protection, but dislike any mention of additional taxes to pay the cost of additional men or equipment, so the city manager or police chief demands more efficient use of the present force. But when a new system of patrol is mentioned, several arguments arise before the system is ever tried. One school of thought contends that the two-man prowl car is the only safe system to use, citing cases where an officer has been killed while working alone; another contends just as adamantly that the one-man car is much more efficient and safer, citing cases where fewer or no deaths have occurred after the officers started working alone; and yet a third group would put the patrolmen on foot beats where they will meet the public and restore public relations.

An impressive number of cities have experimented with the one-man cars, and many of those experiments have met with excellent success from the efficiency point of view when the officers were trained in advance. It is my observation, however, that the peak of efficiency has not been reached.

If the administrators of cities using either two-man or one-man cars will search their records, I believe that they will find that about one-half of the police work performed at night is outside the car. These duties consist of the shaking of doors, inspecting of buildings or windows, or other equally routine work that could be done by a foot patrolman. If this is found to be true, then one might ask why a car, costing over $3,000, is needed in such work? Why can't the car be kept in continuous use doing the job for which it was originally intended? The unthinking person might hasten to give the obvious answer—that it is because even though only one-half of a patrolman's work is on calls where a car is needed, the other one-half of the time he must be near a radio if he should be needed on a call. The car contains the radio. It is equally obvious, however, that a car worth $3,000 sitting idle for four hours of each shift, merely for the purpose of furnishing communication for a foot patrolman, is a waste of good department money and gives rise to the question—How could it be put to work continuously?

In the "Report on One Man Police Patrol Cars in Kansas City, Missouri," by Chief of Police Bernard C. Brannon, the figures given are $3,126 cost per car fully equipped plus an additional $4,391 average per car per year maintenance cost. When the conversion was made from the two-man to one-man cars, sixteen additional cars were needed to cover the smaller patrol areas. It is my opinion that the additional police work done made up for the additional cost many times over; but this initial cost, plus the continuing maintenance expense, will constitute a big stumbling block in the paths of many other police administrators when they submit a proposed one-man car plan to the city fathers.

But how many city officials would refuse to consider a somewhat similar system where initial cost would be around $500 per unit compared to $3,000, with very little maintenance cost, yet give promise of as good or better police coverage than that enjoyed by those cities with two-man cars? I feel as though they would buy it; especially if the answer to all the arguments is thrown in.

The system I am suggesting simply makes full use of the cars already owned. For the lack of any better name I call it "The Walking Partner."

Since about one-half of a patrolman's duties are outside the car it would not be too difficult a matter to lay out patrol areas which would take a foot patrolman four hours to cover (more or less depending on the number of times it needs covering). When a car is assigned to the area it would be occupied by two men, one of whom would be a foot patrolman covering the walking part of the beat. The man in the car would cover all other parts of the area. The two men would take turns driving and walking, but each period would be of equal duration with changes determined by the weather. The man on foot would carry a small transmitter-receiver (they are on the market) tuned to the patrol car only

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and with only enough range for broadcast messages to be received by the car from any place inside the patrol area. The car must naturally stay inside the patrol area unless dispatched outside, in which case the car in a bordering area should move within range of the man left alone.

The car would have to be equipped with a three-way radio so that messages could not only be sent to and received from the main station on the regular frequency, but by means of a switch, short range messages could be sent to the man on foot. The car would be a substation in that it would relay all messages to and from the main station, to and from the walking partner. By relaying messages in this fashion the communication system would not be taxed any more than it was under the two-man car system.

If the car is dispatched to the scene of a crime, or on any call where there could be an element of danger to one man alone, the dispatcher should make certain that the driver picks up the man walking so that there will be two men in the car when it arrives at the scene. If there is no danger, but a lengthy report must be taken, the driver should put the car back in service until such time as his partner finishes the report and calls him.

If it is known in advance that an arrest is to be made, both men should be dispatched to make the arrest no matter what the nature of the crime. This would prevent confusion and relieve superior officers of the necessity for determining in advance what element of risk may be involved.

All police functions in the area should be the responsibility of the two assigned men, and all crimes committed in the area should be charged against the men on duty at the time.

Traffic control in the area may be the responsibility of the man driving the car. If the traffic problem is of such a nature that it cannot be controlled by one car, the Sergeant should be so informed in order that an additional car, or cars, may be dispatched to give aid.

By using the four hours the car previously stood idle, the man driving can easily take care of traffic. There will be much less need for traffic officers, as such, so both they and their cars can be returned to the Patrol Division where they can be assigned to other patrol areas as "all around patrolmen."

Space does not permit the addition of the many refinements of this system of patrol, but the police administrator must keep in mind that there are other very important aspects of police work to be considered other than how many men should ride in a car, or cost. Police superiors have scratched their heads for a long time wondering how to keep the patrolmen alert. Industry has long known that intelligent men become satiated by fatigue when they become bored, and when satiated they literally cannot do their work nor want to. Walking a beat continuously for eight hours is boring and is the main reason why the beat men so often leave the street to talk to any one who will listen. The same is true of driving for eight hours. Who can deny the fact that many prowl car men have coffee hangouts where there is a convenient phone available to call the dispatcher? Industrial psychologists have learned that five of the ways to break monotony and reduce fatigue are: *Establish goals; Change jobs; Rotate; Finish a job started; Let a man work with someone he likes.*

Establishing goals is a study by itself. Finishing a job started can be done by permitting the men to follow through on all their cases. Letting a man work with someone he likes is strictly a departmental policy usually determined by the Sergeant or Lieutenant who makes up the work roster. The other two basic principles are incorporated in the present proposal.

There may be areas of the city which cannot be laid out so that the services of a foot patrolman will be needed for a full eight hours—unless a foot patrol in the residential areas is considered to be desirable. There may be other areas, however, where two beats could over-lap and where three men can patrol in two cars.

Some cities may be plotted in such a sprawled-out way that there will be little in this proposal that can be used. Others, such as those who are thinking of integrating their fire and police departments, may find in it the solution to the two big problems of communication and transportation for the foot patrolman. In any case it may be well to remember the statement made by Dr. V. A. Leonard in his book *POLICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT* . . . "Every advantage should be taken of technological advances to enhance mobility and maneuverability of the combat strength of the organization." ★★★

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NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

MARK SITES OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES!

The sites of traffic fatalities should be commemorated with markers that would be as recognizable as a danger symbol to motorists as the "whirring of a diamond-back rattler, the arm-wrenching pain of a cardiac attack," a leading industrialist told the National Safety Congress tonight.

E. J. Thomas, chairman of the board, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., said such markers, uniform in all states, might rock the "too-many-cocktails" driver, the "marathon-talk" motorist and the "one-armed" romantic back to greater highway caution.

The Akron, O. executive suggested that industry and governing bodies join together under the leadership of dedicated and professional safety experts in an all-out campaign to reduce the accident toll in plants and on the highways.

The all-industry accident frequency rate, Thomas observed, has been sliced in the past decade from 10.14 to 6.17 per million man-hours worked. The company of which he is chief executive officer will reduce its frequency figure to about 2.00 in 1959, and "we are planning to break through the 2.00 mark in 1960," he added.

An industrial safety program, the Goodyear executive said, must enjoy the complete support of top management—"not only as a humanitarian measure and a moral obligation, but as a good business proposition as well"—if it is to succeed. Equally important, he said, is the direction of such a program by a safety engineer or expert, for "this area is entirely too big and complex for anyone except a safety expert."

Coupled to any good in-plant safety program is the creation in an individual of a healthy off-the-job attitude through his on-the-job safety training Thomas said.

"One cannot overlook the fact that the most dangerous part of a man's job today is probably the trip he makes to and from his place of employment," he declared. "Great forces of improvement are at work in this area. Cars are being made safer. Certainly today's tires are safe tires—far superior to any in history. But drivers themselves must use more restraint, courtesy and good sense, and I believe that in our in-plant safety work we should continue to drive home these thoughts."

Highway safety can be encouraged by laws that guarantee "sure, swift and severe" penalties for unsafe drivers, Thomas said, citing Connecticut's stern attitude and Pennsylvania's compulsory vehicle inspection program as effective actions in this direction.

ROCHESTER POLICE "MUGGED" IN COLOR

In June, the Police Bureau of Rochester, New York, became one of the first in the United States to acquire color ID cards. More than 500 patrolmen, detectives, and officers were photographed in a two-day "sitting" session.

About 70 members of the Monroe County Sheriff's Department, 10 members of the county District Attorney's staff, and members of the Rochester Fire Prevention Bureau also were photographed in color at the same time.

Rochester Police Chief William A. Winfield termed the change-over from black-and-white to color "a great improvement." "A color picture is much better than black-and-white for positive identification," Winfield says, "because it gives a much greater descriptive picture of a person's hair, coloring, and complexion."

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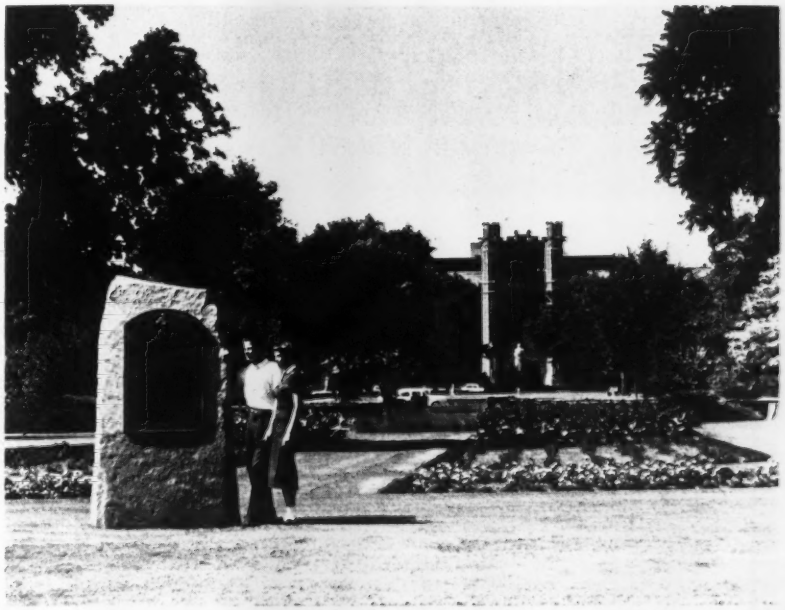
$1,845,000 KELLOGG FOUNDATION GRANT SPURS LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN OKLAHOMA

A grant totaling $1,845,000 from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Michigan, has assured the construction of one of the nation's major centers for continuing adult education on the main campus of the University of Oklahoma. Dr. George L. Cross, President of the University, announced the grant recently in an address to the combined civic clubs in Norman. Total estimated cost of constructing and equipping the Center is $2,900,000, of which the grant will provide $1,700,000. The remaining $245,000 of the grant is to be used to subsidize operation and experimental programs during the first years after the Center is completed.

The new facilities will make possible sharply expanded operations in the various areas of adult education, including plans for an accelerated training program for law enforcement personnel.

The Fifth Annual Southwestern Arson Investigation Institute was held at the University of Oklahoma November 17-21, 1959. The following Institutes and Seminars are scheduled for the first half of 1960:—*First Annual Southwestern Polygraph Examiner's Clinic* February 15-17; *Third Annual Oklahoma Institute on Juvenile Problems* February 18-20; *Sixth Annual Southwestern Homicide Investigation Seminar* May 2-7; and the *Annual Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators* (merged with the Third Annual Southwestern Auto Theft Seminar) July 17-21.

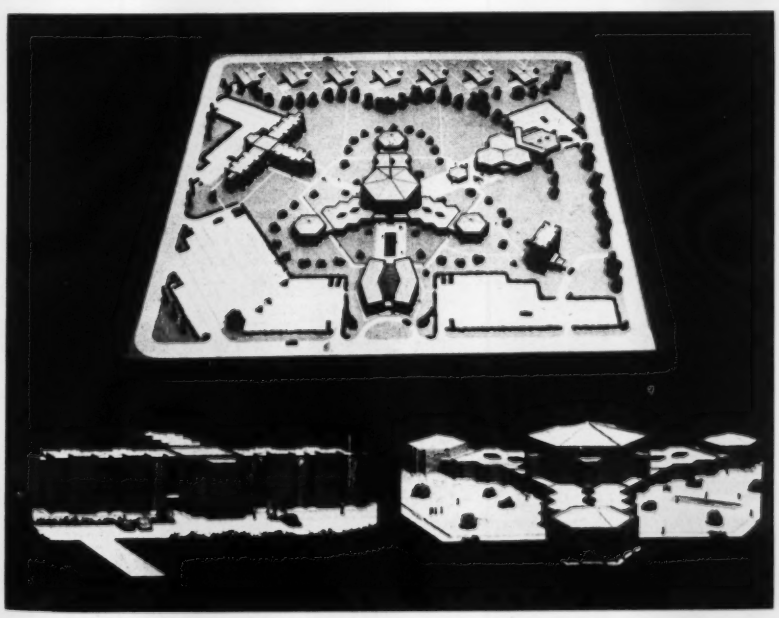
Dates are now being set for the *First Annual Southwestern Police Administrators Workshop, Medico-Legal Short Course, Highway Patrol Recruit School,* a *Series of Short Courses in Supervision for Departments of Public Safety* and *Short Courses for Municipal Attorneys.* Held in alternate years are the *School for County Sheriffs, Jail Security School* and *School for County Attorneys.* In the planning stage are a *Series in Traffic Safety,* a *Series in the Detection of Forgery* and a *Series for Juvenile Officers.*



The Administration Building at the University of Oklahoma.

This extensive law enforcement in-service training program is a joint product of some twenty participating agencies and organizations, including the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, the Oklahoma State Department of Public Safety, and local representatives of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Auto Theft Bureau.

Additional information may be obtained by writing to James Robinson, Consultant, Law Enforcement Programs, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. ★★★



Model reproduction of the new Kellogg Center for Continuing Education now nearing completion: Lower R—Assembly Room and smaller Conference Rooms in Arms extending out: Lower L—One of the housing units.

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Covered reprints of "A HANDWRITING AND PEN PRINTING CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING LAW VIOLATORS," (Jan.-Feb., 1959, Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science), giving details and illustrating coding for general use, are priced, postpaid: $4.00 each; 5 or more to one address, $3.50 each; 25 or more to one address, $3.00 each. Special transparent classification protractors: $1.50 each, postpaid.

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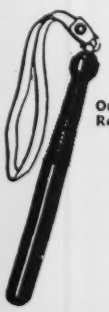

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In Los Angeles, all crime scenes, homicides, and crime re-enactments by confessing prisoners, are photographed on color negative film, Lt. Bigham said. The films find frequent use in court.

The photographic section makes more than 1,000,000 identification pictures yearly and turns out an annual total of 1,600,000 prints of all types.

When the number of precinct stations equipped with identification cameras was increased from six to sixteen in the city, the time devoted to transferring prisoners was reduced by 40,000 hours annually, he said.

The Los Angeles police photo section turns out about 10,000 Ektacolor prints a year. Color photography provides more identifying characteristics and realism than black-and-white both for identification and for photographic evidence. Lt. Bigham said he believes it will only a matter of time until all identification pictures are color prints.

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TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

Scheduled for March and April Publication

THE AUXILIARY POLICE UNIT: Its Formation, Training and Use *by* **Everett M. King,** *Coroner, County of Alameda, California.* By application of these suggestions field-tested with success, the administrator may easily and logically satisfy a community lack of serious consequence. Wide diversity of unit type and objective is outlined, giving the interested manager a guide by which to govern his future planning activities. The means by which special purpose needs have been satisfied successfully are discussed. Within the text a total of twenty-seven photographs and illustrations provide examples and visual proof that such work can be successful, satisfying, and of material value to the community as a whole. Advantages of such a system as well as disadvantages are presented in a completely impartial manner. Dangers and pitfalls encountered by others working with volunteers are described in a manner which is easily understood and applied in practice. *(Police Science Series) Publication date March 1960.*

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVING: A Digest of 30-year Clinical and Experimental Studies of Various Phases of Motor Vehicle Operation and Modern Traffic *by* **A. R. Lauer,** *Industrial Science Research Institute, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.* With more than sixty million vehicles operating over thousands of miles of roads in this country, many unreliable theories and opinions on driving have been accepted by the public. It is high time that the air was cleared of many of these erroneous and unsound beliefs and lore, and Doctor Lauer does just that. FOR THE FIRST TIME UNDER ONE COVER **the results of major studies derived from a continuous program of research are presented.** The various studies were carried out in cooperation with the National Safety Council, The National Research Council, the Bureau of Public Roads, and with numerous private groups interested in highway safety. Includes data on such subjects as psychology in traffic control, factors in driver education, driving vision, driver evaluation techniques, and making license plates more effective. *Publication date April 1960.*

Three Recent Publications to Round Out Your Police Library

THE INFORMER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT *by* **Malachi L. Harney** *and* **John C. Cross,** *Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, Division of Narcotic Control, State of Illinois.* Sets out in positive fashion the important—sometimes indispensable—contribution of the informer in maintaining an orderly society. For the professional reader engaged in the solution and prosecution of crime there is an extensive discussion of the art of finding information on hidden crimes and hidden culprits. **Traps and pitfalls are pointed out.** The reader is instructed in the principles which motivate informers and in utilizing their services to the greatest advantage in convicting the guilty and protecting the innocent. For law enforcement officer and prosecutor there is much on the **HOW** and **WHY** of handling informers. A revealing, intriguing exposition of the great contribution made to law and order by an instrumentality generally unknown, ignored, or despised. *Pub. Feb. '60, 96 pp., $4.50.*

THE POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL FUNCTION *by* **Paul B. Weston,** *New York City Police Department (Ret.).* How to relieve traffic congestion and prevent motor vehicle accidents is the classic question facing the modern community. Chief Weston tells how it can be accomplished and describes in detail the role of the police in preventing death on the highway. **Written in an easy conversational style born of the author's familiarity with the subject of traffic safety.** Chief Weston is experienced in the command of accident reduction units and is the youngest man ever promoted to the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector in New York's finest. He is also the youngest man of such rank to retire, having retired in 1958 at the age of 48 to devote his entire time to writing and teaching. *Pub. Jan. '60, 312 pp., 44 il., $11.50.*

POLICE REPORT WRITING *by* **John C. Hazelet,** *Chief of Police, Lawrence, Kansas.* The author's practical experiences as clerk, patrolman, lieutenant, captain and chief; his active background as administrator and organizer of police records and identification divisions; as safety and personnel director in industry; and as advisor to police departments, here and abroad, have well qualified him to present a THOROUGHLY GOOD, PRACTICAL BOOK ON POLICE REPORT WRITING. Stress is on the value of making proper reports and records that enable police officers and police department personnel to carry out effective police operations. The **basic tools, procedures,** and a few of the many situations that require written reports are vividly portrayed. Several functional report forms are illustrated. *Pub. Jan. '60, 256 pp., 105 il., (Police Science Series) $8.00.*

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SPECIFY

BRAWNY BLUES*

Uniform Fabrics

USED BY ALL LEADING UNIFORM MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.A.!

FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT'S FOOL-PROOF PROTECTION SPECIFY AND DEMAND BRAWNY BLUES UNIFORM FABRIC

There is absolutely *no substitute* for the strength, stamina, and maximum wear that *only* BRAWNY BLUES offer. Laboratory tested and approved, BRAWNY BLUES are Indigo Yarn Dyed with a uniformity of shade *never before equalled!* How can you tell BRAWNY BLUES fabric?

LOOK FOR THE FABRIC THAT IDENTIFIES ITSELF!

Only BRAWNY BLUES feature *exclusive* woven stripe on the back of the fabric. Demand BRAWNY BLUES fabric from your *uniform supplier* in the style and weight of your choice. Worn—Tested—and Approved by Many Police Departments!

"Head and Shoulders Above the Rest!"

BRAWNY BLUES

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fabric Sold Exclusively Through

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